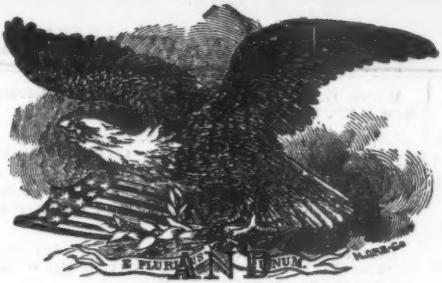


ARMY



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THE Naval Appropriation bill has occupied the attention of the House Committee on Naval Affairs during the present week, to the exclusion of all other business. Commodore WALKER, Chief Constructor WILSON, and Chief Clerk HOGG were before the committee and explained the various estimates submitted by them. Other officials of the Navy Department will be called from time to time as the particular items in which they are interested are reached. Daily sessions, with the exception of Mondays and Saturdays, will continue to be held until the bill has been disposed of.

We have omitted to extend our congratulations, as we should have done, to those officers of the stationary training ships who, by a recent decision of the Court of Claims, are entitled to receive sea pay. This service is in reality quite as burdensome (and pecuniarily much more so) as that rendered by the officers of the cruisers, while it does not count as sea time. We are sure that no one will begrudge this crumb of comfort to those who are bearing the burden and heat of the day in that most interesting and important but still, as yet, unsatisfactory work of training, or, rather, beginning the training of the seamen of our future fleet.

It seems that opposition to the nomination of Captain CLOUS as Judge Advocate, before the Senate, originates with officers who have been tried by Courts-martial of which Captain CLOUS acted as Judge-Advocate. Their principal complaint is that he takes such violent prejudices against officers undergoing trial as to disqualify him for giving impartial treatment to a case. Some go so far as to bring charges of intoxication against him. Captain ARMES, retired, who is one of the officers opposing his confirmation, has already succeeded in getting the nomination recommitted from the calendar to the Military Committee, where an investigation is to be made.

THE President has allowed the bill increasing the rank of Lieutenant W. P. RANDALL, U. S. Navy, retired, to become a law without his signature. The understanding is that he took this step because he did not wish to be understood as favoring the principle of advancing officers of the Army and Navy on the retired list through special legislation. At the same time this being an exceptionally meritorious case he did not feel disposed to stand in the way of the officer getting his dues. It still rests with him to nominate Lieutenant RANDALL to the Senate before the purpose of the law is affected. This he will no doubt do in due season. It is predicted that the President will pursue a similar course in the FITZ JOHN PORTER case when it comes to him.

THE recent dock trial of the U. S. monitor *Puritan*, according to the report given last week, clearly demonstrated the sufficiency and efficiency of her engines and machinery. It will be next in order for the Secretary of the Navy to settle with JOHN ROACH for the work performed by him upon her, and then for Congress to make the necessary appropriation for the completion of her hull. The officers of the Naval Bureau of Engineering are very much pleased with the performance of the engines and entire machinery as reported by the Board. They

say the engines and boilers are among the best ever built for a Government vessel. They are confident that with them a speed of at least 14 knots can be made. The final payment of \$26,000 and the several thousand dollars for extras, it is now expected, will be made to the assignees of JOHN ROACH.

THE confirmations of Colonels RUGER and POTTER to be Brigadier-Generals, were officially certified to the President on Saturday last, and on the same day their new commissions were signed and mailed to them with instructions to telegraph acceptance. These acceptances have been received and as soon as the Secretary of War returns to Washington orders will be issued assigning General RUGER to the command of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Snelling, and General POTTER to the command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. These are all the changes in high commands contemplated at present. When General POTTER retires in October next a change may follow in the Departments of Texas and Columbia, but such changes, of course, depend somewhat upon the successor to General POTTER.

THE Paymaster-General of the Army has found it necessary to estimate to Congress for a deficiency appropriation of \$189,000 under the head of pay of the Army. This deficiency is mainly due to the large number of enlisted men discharged during the year and the consequent withdrawal of deposits. The expenditures for extra-duty pay and for travel were also larger than anticipated. The deposits turned over to discharged soldiers were not only large in number, but in amount. As much as \$2,000 was paid, individually, in several cases, thus showing that there are some thrifty men in the Army. This amount, while unusually large, has been exceeded in some cases. Not long ago a soldier by the name of WREN had on deposit the sum of \$8,000. The paymaster, in turning over this amount, is understood to have remarked that he thought this a pretty large nest egg for so small a bird.

THE President on Wednesday appointed JOHN H. DAYTON, of Kansas, to be cadet at large at the U. S. Naval Academy. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of JOHN W. WORDEN, the nephew of Rear-Admiral WORDEN. But ten cadets at large are allowed at the Academy, and there will be no vacancies, except by death, dismissal, or resignation, until 1890. The President is overwhelmed with applications from those who are under the impression that these appointments are made annually. Young DAYTON is a half brother of Lieutenant W. H. REEDER, of the Navy, whose father was Governor REEDER, of Kansas. He was endorsed by Vice-Admiral ROWAN, Rear-Admirals WELLES, AMMEN, UPSHUR, STEVENS, CROSBY, and QUACKENBUSH, Commodore HARMONY, Captain GREER, Commander HOFF, Chief Engineer LORING, and Paymasters BACON and WHITEHOUSE, Senators VOORHEES and WILSON, and Representatives BINGHAM, ERMEN-TROUT, GIBSON, and FINDLAY.

IN introducing the bill (S. 2193) to retire disabled officers of the Army, which appears under our Congressional heading, Senator BUTLER said: "I should like to call the attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the urgency of some legislation to relieve the active list of the Army from quite a

number of officers who are now disabled, and who are eligible to retirement but cannot be placed on the retired list because the present retired list of 400 is full. This is a special bill providing for the retirement of some 60 or 70 officers who have been recommended by boards to be placed upon the retired list. I will furnish the Committee on Military Affairs with a list of the officers and the dates and the number of years they have been absent from their commands on account of their disabilities. It seems to me that such a measure is in the interest of the Service, and certainly an act of justice to the subordinate officers who are deprived of rank and emolument by reason of these superior officers being absent from their commands."

GENERAL BRAGG as chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs has undertaken the herculean task of investigating and making a report of some kind on every measure that has been referred to the Committee. The bills, resolutions, memorials, and petitions before the Committee will not fall far short of one thousand. This is not more than the usual number every Congress, but a committee has never attempted before to do any more than pigeon hole those that were not urgently pressed for consideration. Only the smallest portion of the measures sent to a committee ever come out of it. General BRAGG, however, says he is determined to institute a reform in this particular. He thinks every claim is entitled to consideration, whether good or bad, and with the aid of the other members of the committee he hopes to carry out his purpose. The majority of the bills before the Committee he sends to the War Department for investigation and report. These replies, with the rarest exceptions, govern the action of the Committee. It is probably needless to say that the action in nine cases out of ten is adverse, particularly in desertion, back pay, restoration, and other private cases.

THE bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department, agreed upon by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, is not so radical a measure as that proposed by Secretary WHITNEY, but it is one that will undoubtedly improve the administration of the naval service if it should become a law; while it disturbs the existing order of things by wiping out the bureaus of Yards and Docks, Provisions and Clothing, Equipment, Construction, and Steam Engineering, putting only the two of Material and Construction and Supplies and Accounts in their places, it probably does this to as small an extent as is possible, if proper administration is to be sought. Its effect ought to be felt in diminished expenses in the various yards and in the more advantageous purchases of supplies, both of which are items that appeal to the business sense of any one who looks at the matter dispassionately. This bill is not open to the criticism which was so fiercely directed against the former one, on the ground of the undue powers proposed to be granted to the Bureau of Personnel, and hence it is to be hoped that the substitute will meet with favor. That the Secretary desires its passage as a business measure is a fact that will doubtless have much weight, and that two of the heads of the naval hydra would be cut off is a matter for great congratulation. The provision regarding a council is one that may or may not be useful, according to the personal peculiarities of the Secretary for the time being; but if properly used its influence will be in the direction of a greater concert of action.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN C. A. P. HATFIELD, 4th Cavalry, will spend the summer abroad.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK is expected to arrive in Omaha Saturday of this week.

MAJOR W. H. H. BENAURD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on sick leave, is at Los Angeles, Cal.

LIEUTENANT R. M. BLATCHFORD, 11th Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting friends in the East.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Bowie, Arizona, and taken command in the field.

MAJOR C. M. TERRELL, Paymaster, U. S. A., rejoined at Omaha early in the week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT J. C. W. BROOKS, 4th Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Saturday last on a week's leave.

COLONEL C. G. BARTLETT, 1st Infantry, under amended orders, will remain in Chicago until early in June.

LIEUTENANT G. F. E. HARRISON, 2d U. S. Artillery, has joined at West Point from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.

CAPTAIN J. H. HURST, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week from a short leave.

MAJOR W. R. KING, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has joined at Willet's Point, N. Y., and got settled into quarters.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BENHAM, 2d Infantry, has left Fort Townsend, W. T., for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN E. M. HAYES, 5th U. S. Cavalry, lately on leave at Morganton, N. C., was en route to Fort Reno, I. T., this week.

GENERAL W. H. PENROSE, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., from a long leave and taken over the command of the post.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and Colonel Kellogg, A. D. C., returned to Washington early in the week from their Western trip.

MAJOR GEO. K. BRADY, 18th Infantry, reported at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., early in the week and received his orders of assignment.

GENERAL SHERMAN is expected to attend the opening of the new City Hall, Indianapolis, on June 22. General Sheridan is also expected.

GENERAL H. D. WALLEN, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wallen, lately returned from the South, are located at No. 29 West 27th street, New York City.

CAPTAIN P. G. WALES, Assistant Surgeon, has left Fort Cœur d'Alene on a month's leave, his place in the meantime being taken by Dr. R. P. Finley.

LIEUTENANT JOHN McCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a visit to relatives in Washington.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th U. S. Infantry, who is visiting in Texas, will return to Fort Leavenworth towards the end of April to complete business there.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. E. COMPTON, 5th Cavalry, and Mrs. Compton, were visitors at Fort Leavenworth last week, Colonel Compton being president of an Examining Board.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT passed through New York on Sunday last en route to Salem, Mass., to preside at the anniversary dinner April 19, of the "Salem Zouaves," in which he was formerly a captain.

LIEUTENANT E. S. WALKER, 17th U. S. Infantry, was married April 5, at Gainesville, Fla., to Miss Sallie R. Stringfellow. The married couple, now on their wedding tour, will join at Ft. Totten, Dakota, about the middle of June.

LIEUTENANTS E. B. SAVAGE and C. P. Terrett, with Co. E, 8th Infantry, are on their return journey from St. Augustine to Arizona. Lieut. J. R. Richards, 4th Cavalry, remains on duty with the Indian prisoners, at Fort Marion, for the present.

Mrs. NUGENT, wife of Col. Robert Nugent, U. S. Army, has been very ill for the past three weeks with pneumonia and for several days was in a very critical condition, but is now convalescent and her physician hopes that in a few days she will be able to leave her bedroom.

ADJUTANT GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., who returned to Washington last week from South Carolina, with his son-in-law, Lieutenant Hunt, U. S. N., has resumed the helm at the A. G. O. Lieutenant Hunt is with his father, General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., at the Soldiers' Home, and is reported somewhat better.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., accompanied by Mrs. Howard, Miss Bessie Howard and Messrs. Harry and John Howard, Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, A. D. C., and Mrs. Greble, arrived in San Francisco, April 17, and has assumed command of the Division of the Pacific and Department of California.

THE San Francisco Post says:

F. M. Bostwick, U. S. N., and Capt. C. Bryant, U. S. A., are in town... Mrs. Carl Junglen will reside with her uncle, Dr. Woods, U. S. N., at Mare Island, during Lieut. Junglen's absence... Rear Admiral Sir Michael Cullen Seymour, Lieut. Garforth, Henry M. Ray, and F. A. Trevor, of the British Navy, are stopping at the Palace Hotel... Wm. H. Parker, U. S. Minister to Corea, has arrived from the East.

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of April 17, says:

Capt. and Mrs. F. H. E. Epstein have returned to Fort Sidney, and are accompanied by Miss Storms, of New York City, who will be their guest awhile... Capt. Munson, 6th Inf. Band, goes East this morning on a six months' leave, accompanied by his children, Fred, Earl, and Gracie. He proceeds to Indianapolis to visit the grandmother of the children, after which he will place the boys in school at Nashotah, Wisconsin... Gen. Howard left Tuesday for California, accompanied by Mrs. Howard, Harry, John, and Bessie Howard, and Lieut. and Mrs. Greble and child. Lieut. Chase will follow in a few weeks.

MAJOR G. W. SHORKEY, U. S. A., has returned to New York from a visit to Florida.

CAPTAIN C. S. Ilsley, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is in Boston, Mass., called there by the recent death of his brother, D. P. Ilsley.

MAJOR A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., has arrived in Arizona and assumed his duties as Chief Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Miles.

LIEUTENANT L. H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Art., arrived in New York from England early in the week and later went to Fort Adams, R. I.

COLONEL S. M. MANSFIELD, U. S. A., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week. He is on leave from Galveston, Texas.

CAPTAIN W. T. ROSELL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Jacksonville, Fla., goes to Memphis, Tenn., for duty.

CAPTAIN C. C. DE RUDIO, 7th Cavalry, left Philadelphia early in the week for Fort Meade, to appear as a witness in the trial of Lieut. C. A. Varnum.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th Cav., lately visiting in New York, has joined at Fort Lewis, Col. While en route he visited old friends at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT Q. O'M. GILLMORE, 8th Cavalry, has returned to duty in the field from a visit to Fort Clark, to see his sick child who is now reported better.

PAY DIRECTOR CASPAR SCHENCK, U. S. N., is engaged on special duty in San Francisco, but is expected to return to Norfolk, Va., towards the end of May.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Art., and his officers stationed at Fort Hamilton, made their first official call upon Maj.-Gen. Schofield on Monday of this week.

The engagement of Lt. H. J. McGrath, 4th Cav., to Miss Lillian Blair, daughter of Gen. Blair, of Leavenworth, is announced. The wedding will take place in May.

MAJOR GENERAL TERRY has returned to Fort Snelling to settle up some business there before permanently settling in Chicago. A grand farewell will be given at the St. Paul Club House before he leaves Dakota.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, arrived in Washington, this week, from India, via San Francisco. After a short stay in Washington, he will rejoin at Fort Monroe, and resume command of his battery.

MAJOR J. R. MYRICK, U. S. A., has arrived in Chicago and assumed his new duties on the staff of Maj. Gen. Terry. His battery at Fort McHenry has been taken command of by Lieut. R. D. Potts, the senior 1st Lieutenant.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. L. GIHON, U. S. N., is chairman of a committee of the American Medical Association, having in charge the erection of a monument in Washington, by the medical profession, to Doctor Benjamin Rush.

A NUMBER of representative citizens of St. John's, N. B., intend to forward a memorial with which to decorate the grave of General Grant, in Riverside Park, on memorial day. It is proposed that the memorial shall take the form of an evergreen shaft, seven feet in height, decorated with immortelles, and bearing suitable inscriptions.

THE Danish frigate *Jylland*, with Prince Valdemar aboard, was to have called at New York in the summer of this year on its way to St. Thomas to give King Christian's youngest son, brother-in-law of the Czar, the Prince of Wales and the King of Greece, a chance to see the metropolis of the new world; but advices from Copenhagen state that the programme has been changed. The young prince instead is to go to Greenland in the corvette *Fylde*.

Miss A. B. CAMPBELL, who spent the past winter at Fort Leavenworth, with Mrs. Keeling, has gone to Chicago, Ill. She has just completed a novel entitled "Army Life in the South," which will soon appear in print. Those who have been fortunate to read a few chapters from the manuscript, say that it possesses considerable merit and will be read with interest by Army people. Miss Campbell is a daughter of the late Surgeon Campbell, U. S. A.—*Kansas Times*.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Tribune* writes: "Major Greely's 'Three years of Arctic Service' has had an unexpected success in England. One of the houses, I believe, declined to take the 1,000 copies which the American publishers desired to put upon the English market. Messrs. Bentley's judgment has proved sounder than that of their rivals. The first English edition of 1,000 copies at two guineas (\$10) a copy, has been exhausted, and a second advertised. Mudie's Library alone took 500 copies. The English reviews of the book have been without exception, so far as I know, eulogistic, including that of the *Saturday Review*.

THOMAS ROBINS, Jr., in the *Philadelphia Press*, of April 18, gives a vivid description of the campaign from Cemetery Hill to the Potomac, and warmly upholds General Meade's tactics. In conclusion Mr. Robins says: "We have seen how General Meade accepted the dangerous duty of repelling the invasion of the North; how completely he accomplished that task, and how in the attainment of that end he sacrificed any chance he might have to gain glory for himself. It is high time that full justice should be done to the memory and reputation of one of the country's greatest soldiers—time that his native State should take greater pride in defending the work he did in defending her."

THE Cherry County *Republican*, of Valentine, Neb., has the following Fort Niobrara notes:

F. E. Lewis, son of our esteemed chaplain, visited the post last week... Miss Clara McAdams, after a few months' absence, is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Lippincott. Mrs. Asay, who has been the guest of Mrs. Gen. Brisbin, left for Pine Ridge Agency Tuesday... Lieut. Bingham, our handsome quartermaster, returned Saturday from Omaha. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Gen. Bingham. A hunting party, consisting of Lieut. Merriam, Lieut. Emmett, Sergt. Roper, Corp. Beyheimer, Pvt. Davidson, and others, started for the lakes this morning. Ducks will be scarce in this part of the country upon their return.

GENERAL JOHN POPE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pope, are visiting relatives at Pomeroy, O.

ADMIRAL LORD ALCESTER, K. C. B., was placed on the retired list on the 12th of April.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. W. KING, U. S. N., was a guest at the Gilsey House, New York, on Tuesday.

COMMANDER C. M. SCHOONMAKER, U. S. N., will leave Norfolk, Va., next week for Kingston, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT O. J. SWEET, 25th U. S. Inf., of Fort Snelling, was a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR ALEX. SHARP, Paymaster, U. S. A., was to rejoin at Fort Leavenworth, April 25, from a short leave.

MAJOR W. P. HUXFORD, U. S. A., was called to Connecticut this week by the serious illness of his only sister.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE RURLEN, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Totten, was a recent guest at the West Hotel, Minneapolis.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Barrancas, is visiting relatives at 311 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

THE marriage of Lieut. B. Alvord, 20th U. S. Inf., to Miss Maggie McCleery, daughter of Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., will take place in July.

MAJOR WILLIAM ARTHUR, Paymaster, U. S. A., left New York this week to spend a short time at Cohasset, Mass., before going to San Antonio. The aged mother of Joseph M. Rogers, U. S. A., writes from Thomasville, N. C., to know what has become of her son, from whom she has not heard for many months.

GENERAL TERRY, Adjt.-Gen. Drum, and Col. Barr, the Military Prison Commission, will shortly visit Fort Leavenworth to make the semi-annual inspection of the prison.

THE Stockton *Independent* thinks it more than possible that President Cleveland will make Whitney Secretary of the Treasury and come to the Pacific Coast for Whitney's successor in the Navy Department.

LIEUTENANT D. C. KINGMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will shortly leave Omaha for the Yellowstone Park to superintend further improvements there. He is henceforth to be known as Captain Kingman.

CHAPLAIN C. M. BLAKE, U. S. A., writes: "I have asked the Secretary of War for a Court of Inquiry, with reference to the criticisms upon him in General Bragg's adverse report upon the bill for the Chaplain's relief.

THE *Alta California* says: "Lieut. and Mrs. L. C. Webster entertained a number of friends on last Saturday at their home in Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, the occasion being the anniversary of the birthday of Lieut. Webster."

MAJOR F. F. WHITEHEAD, U. S. A., lately quite sick at Washington, has gone with Mrs. Whitehead to Fort Monroe, and is located at the Hygeia Hotel. His health is so much improved since he went there that he will remain for some time.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD DACRES, of the British Royal Artillery, recently promoted Field Marshal, has been in service nearly 70 years. We have a pleasant recollection of his kindness on the occasion of a visit to Woolwich in 1860, at which time he was commandant.

AN AMERICAN paterfamilias who finds himself at Monte Carlo, with wife and daughters who prefer the Riviera to the Atlantic, and refuse to make a move, advertises: "The Oregon disaster has thoroughly intimidated my family. Where can I find a buoyant material or cork-cloth for night dresses, capable of supporting the body in the water? Address, with samples and price, —."

A MUSEUM in Pittsburg, Pa., is endeavoring to secure currency for a "living mermaid" it has in its collection by ascribing its capture to "sunburnt Lt. Albert Gregory, U. S. Navy," in June last, near Kaui Island, one of the Hawaiian group. As there is not now and never has been an officer in the Navy named Albert Gregory, probably the gentleman referred to is the mermaid's brother, or one of her near relatives, and of equally authentic pedigree. It was just twenty-five years ago when Lieut. W. H. Hammer, 20th Infantry, as quartermaster sergeant of the 3d Artillery, pulled down the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter and marched out of the garrison carrying the flag with him. He has seen over thirty years of active service in the Army and is still a 1st lieutenant. At the present rate of promotion he will still have ten years before obtaining a captaincy, while even in other arms of the Service are captains that were not born when he entered the Army. Should the Henderson bill pass there would be some show for him.—*Kansas Times*.

SIR PROVO WILLIAM WALLIS, G. C. B., senior admiral of the British fleet, celebrated his 95th birthday April 12. The present *doyen* of the British Navy, his record of service, which reads like the career of one of Marryat's heroes, embraces his sharing in the famous action of the *Shannon*, of which he was 2d Lieutenant, with the *Cleopatra*. As a midshipman he had previously served in the *Cleopatra* in February, 1805, when his ship was captured, but retaken a few days later by the *Leander*. He was also at the taking of Guadalupe and was wrecked off that island, during the blockade, in the *Curieux*.

CAPTAIN J. H. GREEN, U. S. A., of Port Baranca, Fla., passed through the city last night on his way to New York. He says that the event of the year in Florida was the naval review in Pensacola Bay a few weeks ago, which attracted more Northern and Southern visitors than any similar event for five years. He said that no greater proof of the prosperity of the South was needed than a visit to Pensacola Bay, where three to five ships can now be seen in the harbor any day where one used to appear. Captain Green says that the two batteries under his command at Port Baranca are more ornamental than useful, as there is but little service of any kind for them.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*, April 19.

This must refer to Captain F. C. Grugan, 2d U. S. Artillery, who was on his way early in the week from Fort Barrancas to Philadelphia,

MAJOR F. W. HESS, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington Barracks on Friday, from a post leave.

GENERAL BERDAN is in Washington with some intention of becoming a permanent resident.

GROUND has been broken on Conanicut Island, R. I., for a summer residence for Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N.

The death of Captain Bailey, Corps of Engineers, makes Daniel C. Kingman a captain, and Henry E. Waterman, a 1st lieutenant.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Schofield, started for Washington April 22 on private business.

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. SYMONS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will leave Washington early in May for service with the Mississippi River Commission.

LT. COLONEL GEO. J. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., retired, was in New York this week attending the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic as a delegate from Nunda, N. Y., where he resides.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR is reported to be suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and his condition is described as critical. He is in bed most of the time, but has not himself given up hope of recovery.

LT. COLONEL N. R. USHER, U. S. N., has been detailed as Intelligence Officer on board the *Juniper*. Surgeon Robert A. Marion, U. S. N., attached to this vessel has been spending a very pleasant visit in Washington.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN H. ROBINSON, U. S. Army, was in New York this week, attending the meeting of the G. A. R., where he was received with the most cordial greeting by his old comrades, with whom he is always welcome.

CAPTAIN GRAESSE, of the German Army, was at Governor's Island, Thursday, April 22, and was handsomely entertained by General W. D. Whipple. The Captain intends to make a tour of the harbor, and particularly desires to see Lieutenant Zalinski's pneumatic gun.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Jas. T. Williamson entertained the Euchre Club. The play was brilliant, and Miss Louise Orr, Mrs. S. B. Lee, Col. Merrill, U. S. A., and Mr. Will Irwin carried off the honors. Several agreeable Army men and charming women were present, and the affair was a decided success.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

COLONEL J. SUMNER ROGERS, Lieut. F. S. Strong, U. S. A., Assistant Engineer A. M. Hunt, U. S. N., and thirty-five of the cadets of the Michigan Military Academy visited Washington this week and had a royal good time. Calls were made upon the President, the Secretary of War, Gen. Sheridan, and other high officials, and a visit to Mount Vernon was made on Tuesday. The cadets were much admired for their soldierly bearing.

COLONEL AND MRS. E. P. PEARSON, 21st Inf., arrived at their home, Reading, Pa., this week on a prolonged visit. Col. Pearson, the Major of the 21st Inf., has been for some time past in command of Fort Bridger, Wyo., where he was deservedly popular. He was offered by Gen. Howard the position of Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of the Platte, which he declined. Owing to recent Army changes he will be promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, 24th Infantry, which will probably take him to Fort Supply. Indian Ty.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is still in good health, and is described as a tall, slender, erect man, white haired, walking with a cane, but having no indication of decay or senility. One of the family from which he descends, Jonathan Davis, a hundred years ago married Mehitable Bowen, when she had arrived at the ripe age of thirteen years. Jonathan and Mehitable were the parents of Sarah Davis, who married Willard Church, one of the heroes of the attack on Stony Point under Wayne. One of Willard's sons, was Pharellius Church, born in 1801 and still living. Two of the sons of Pharellius are William C. and Frank P. Church, whose names are familiar to the readers of the *JOURNAL*.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "A couple who have openly announced their engagement, and really will marry, are Lieut. Spelman, 7th Cavalry, and the daughter of Senator Camden, of West Virginia, who decided the matter during a first short meeting at Parkersburg last winter, and will have the wedding there in June. Miss Camden is a very pretty girl, with blue eyes, the lightest of blonde hair, and a delicate color in her cheeks. She has but lately returned from a two years' stay in Europe. Her wedding to an Army officer follows closely upon that of her friend, Miss Davis, daughter of the ex-Senator from West Virginia, who recently married Lieut. Brown, of the Navy. Both Senator Camden and his old colleague, ex-Senator Davis, are immensely wealthy, and have derived their fortunes from the coal lands and railroad properties in their State."

THE marriage on April 1 of Passed Assistant Engineer Frank J. Hoffman, U. S. N., to Miss Marie Antoinette Zane, daughter of Abraham V. Zane, of Philadelphia, was attended with more than ordinary romance. The wedding was hastened on account of the reception of orders by the groom to sail from San Francisco, April 30, for Sitka, so that the bride, a church woman, was compelled to sacrifice her prejudices against a Lenten wedding. Mr. Hoffman and Miss Zane were to have been married nearly five years ago, at which time Mr. Hoffman was an officer on the United States steamer *Esses*. His vessel had received orders to sail for the Pacific Station, and he sent for the lady to come to New York on a certain day, when they could be married and she could follow him on another vessel, which was to bring out the wives of the other officers. All her preparations were made, but a day or two before the time set for the wedding the *Esses* arrived at New York under sealed orders. Her officers were not allowed to go ashore, and the vessel sailed away, separating the lovers for three years. In January, 1885, the *Esses* having completed her cruise, Mr. Hoffman was ordered to Philadelphia to duty on the Naval Board of Examining Engineers, and has been there ever since.

LIEUTENANT HENRY R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Artillery, will leave early in May to spend the summer abroad.

COLONEL H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., was in New York this week with quarters at the Hoffman House.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. W. GRAY, U. S. A., lately on duty at Governor's Island, has joined at Fort Maginnis.

MAJOR NEIDE, 4th Inf., has returned to Fort Omaha from a very enjoyable visit to his home at Pottstown, Pa.

MAJOR W. H. COMEGYS, Paymaster U. S. A., arrived at Atlanta, Ga., April 20, and has established his office in that city.

COLONEL REYNOLDS, Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Columbia, is said by his friends to be anxious to be placed on the retired list.

THE citizens of Omaha are delighted at the prospect of Gen. Crook returning to that city as the Comdg. Gen., Dept. Platte, and intend giving him a very handsome reception.

GENERAL A. S. WEBB, we are glad to learn, is recovering. He went to Long Branch this week, and it is hoped he will be able to partially resume his college duties next month.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., was a guest at the anniversary dinner of the Veterans Association of the 71st N. Y. V. on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Brunswick, New York.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL OLIVER, of the Naval Academy, Pay Director Edward May, Surgeon R. A. Marion, Asst. Engineer A. M. Hunt and Asst. Paymaster S. L. Heap registered at the Navy Department during the week.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORTON, 3d Cav., was in Omaha last Monday, returning from the funeral of Capt. Crawford at Kearney, Neb., to his station at Fort Concho, Texas. He was one of the most intimate of Capt. Crawford's personal friends.

THE following named Army officers were registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Willard F. Waltz, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Med. Dept., and Col. J. F. Head, retired.

CAPTAIN BOURKE, 3d Cav., was in Omaha this week visiting his family on the way to Washington to complete his Indian reports. His data and researches on ethnology, comprising information in regard to the tribes of the Southwest never before obtained, are more voluminous than those of any other officer of the Army and include nearly eighty volumes of one hundred pages each.

A VERY handsome reception was given to General Ruger at Fort Leavenworth last week, on the occasion of his taking command of the Department of the Missouri. The mourners rejoiced at his promotion, but regret exceedingly the loss their regiment has met with in being deprived of so excellent a soldier and courteous a gentleman as commanding officer.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN, according to the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, is busy putting in shape his correspondence and other data of the war period preparatory to turning it over to friend for historical purposes, and they say it will make a sensation when given to the public. The Governor has had numerous offers for an autobiography, and publishers have besieged him with proposals. He won't listen to any of them. He has made his selection of an editor.

THE 64th anniversary of the birthday of General Grant will be celebrated at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, on the evening of April 27, under the auspices of the friends of the Grant Memorial University, at Athens, Tenn., which has changed its name from the Tennessee Wesleyan University, because Gen. Grant made the first cash donation for the building of the school when it was organized in 1867, and because the friends of the General in the Central South desire to perpetuate his memory by establishing a living monument to his name.

(Special despatch to the Evening Post.)

A COALING STATION ON THE PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

THE Hawaiian Minister here, there is reason to believe, has recently given the Administration to understand that, if a new treaty with his country shall be agreed to, the famous Pearl River Harbor and territory will be ceded to the United States for a coaling station, and any other purpose that may be desired. And it cannot be doubted that the proposed new treaty under consideration in the Senate, contains a provision which gives to the United States this political advantage. The Pearl River Harbor country it was proposed to cede to the United States when the project of a reciprocity treaty was first suggested. In view of this agitation, Rear Admiral Fennoo then made a report to the Navy Department upon the advantages of this harbor, saying:

Simple and direct annexation is advocated by quite a respectable party; but a still larger and more influential party advocate a reciprocity treaty, and, as an inducement for the United States to grant it, are discussing the property of ceding to the United States forever Pearl River and adjacent territory. This would give a fine commodious harbor, provided the entrance thereto should be deepened and improved, which, in my opinion, can be done at a price exceedingly small in comparison with the importance to the United States of holding forever the only harbor of these islands which can be well defended, and where vessels will be entirely out of reach of bombardment from the sea. The possession of this harbor and adjacent islands, not less than ten miles square in extent, would give as virtually the control of the island, and would put the United States in position to decide at once upon the course which the Government may find it convenient to pursue. In case of eventualities as will probably soon arise, which will assuredly bring up for disposition the question of the ultimate possession of those islands. I regard the present discussion as the opening of that question. Pearl River is situated about eight miles west of Honolulu. To enable engineers to make a correct estimate of the cost of deepening and improving the entrance I will cause an accurate survey to be made, in order that the Navy Department may be in posse-

sion of the necessary information in the event of the above proposition being made to the Government of the United States.

Later a party from the United States steamer *California* surveyed the harbor, and the Government surveying party the coast line. A gentleman connected with the coast survey at that time has furnished the following description of this harbor: "A square of five miles either way would include the whole loch, but with the innumerable indentations of the coast line of the peninsula and islands that divide it, it would hardly seem that forty miles was too high an estimate for the amount of shore."

RECENT DEATHS.

IN an order dated Willet's Point, New York Harbor, April 20, 1886, Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Comstock, commandant of the Battalion of Engineers, says: "It becomes the painful duty of the commanding officer to announce the death of Capt. T. N. Bailey, Corps of Engineers, at this post to-day. To high intelligence, unflagging energy, and a rare sense of duty, there were joined in him the directness and frankness that win not only respect, but confidence and admiration. Few officers of his grade have a brighter future than that which apparently laid before him; to few is it given to so attach others that the feeling of loss is as deep as it will be for him. He leaves a record to be copied by his associates. The officers of the Battalion of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days." Capt. Bailey was a native of Tennessee. He was appointed to the Military Academy from at large in 1869, and was graduated four years later number four in the class of which Wm. H. Bixby, Henry S. Taber, Wm. T. Rossell and John A. Lundein were the other star members. Since his graduation he has served at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering and as Assistant Professor of Mathematics; as Assistant Engineer on the Geodetic survey of the Northern lakes, and with the Engineer Battalion Willet's Point, and on other duty in connection with the work of his corps. His appointment as second lieutenant dated June 13, 1873; he was promoted first lieutenant Oct. 16, 1877, and captain March 19, 1884.

THE Adjutant-General was informed by telegraph on April 20 of the death on that day of 1st Lieut. Louis Wilhelm, 1st Infantry, at Mobile. Lieutenant Wilhelm, who was en route from Ft. Grant, Arizona, to New York for medical treatment, was buried in the National Cemetery at Mobile. The officers of the Mobile Rifles, Loma Rifles, Gulf City Guards and Mobile Cadets were pall-bearers, in full uniform, some in the national blue and others in the Confederate gray. The deceased officer was born in Prussia, but came to this country when young and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1872, but left December 29, 1873. On the 15th of October, 1875, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant 1st U. S. Infantry, was promoted 1st Lieutenant March 16, 1880, and the same day appointed regimental adjutant, a position which he held until his death. Lt. Wilhelm was a capable and energetic officer, and especially qualified for his staff position.

MR. JOSEPH LANGFORD GREENE, father of Chief Engineer Albert S. Greene, U. S. Navy, died at Adams, N. Y., April 6, aged seventy eight. He was a descendant in a direct line from John Greene, who was associated with one of the proprietors of Providence Plantations in Rhode Island, 1636-1642, and was a cousin of Nathaniel Greene, father of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolutionary War. The deceased gentleman was a man of high character and influence in the community in which he resided.

THE California Commandery, in a recent obituary notice of Capt. Wm. P. Martin, U. S. A., who died at Washington March 19 last, say his record is one of faithful and unremitting labor; he served in all parts of the country, always charged with important interests which he invariably performed with the utmost fidelity and integrity. He was of gentle and unassuming manner, modest and retiring disposition, devoted to duty, an upright soldier and gentleman.

MRS. PENROSE, wife of Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th U. S. Infantry, died at Fort Buford, D. T., April 10, of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The circumstances are peculiarly sad, as the bereaved husband was only married to the deceased lady at Cincinnati on the 19th of January last. She was a Miss Marie B. Minor.

MR. SAMUEL HEIN, father of Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cavalry, and father-in-law of Passed Assistant Engineer Harry Webster, U. S. N., died in Washington last week. The deceased was for fifty-two years connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

MRS. SARTORI, wife of Commodore Louis C. Sartori, U. S. N., retired, died at Philadelphia April 15 after a lingering illness. The funeral took place April 17, and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives.

SQUIRE WHITE, who died April 16, at Quinnebaug, Conn., aged 88, was one of the leaders in the famous Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island in 1842.

A COMPASSHUSSE bill which has been agreed upon by the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Public Service, to whom was referred the subject of soldier exemption, leaves the minimum percentage requisite to pass examinations at sixty-five, but provides that soldiers shall be credited with five per cent. for each year of service in the Army. "This," says the Boston *Transcript*, "is as objectionable in detail as it is in principle."

benefits of pension, bounty, or land laws other than hereto received by them.

H. R. 7921, Mr. Frederick. Locating a branch home for disabled soldiers and sailors for Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, and Iowa, at some suitable point at or within a distance of five miles of the city of Marshalltown, Iowa, upon a tract of land not less than 200 acres.

H. R. 7927, Mr. Lyman. To amend the pension act of March 2, 1883, so that the provisions of 4099, Rev. Stat., shall apply to rates of pension fixed in said act to the same extent and with the same effect as they now do the rate of \$18 per month: as is in said section 4099 provided.

H. R. 7937, Mr. William C. P. Breckinridge. Appropriates \$50,000 to pay the expenses of a military expedition, under the direction of the Secretary of War for the exploration of the Territory of Alaska.

H. R. 7950, Mr. Cole. To transfer Capt. Charles Thomas, of the retired list of the Navy, from furlough pay to the seventy-five per centum pay of retired officers, under section 1588 Rev. Stat., to take effect from the same date as that of other officers of the same rank who were retired at the same time and for the same causes.

H. R. 7997, Mr. Charles M. Anderson. To give a pension according to disability to all soldiers and sailors of the late war, honorably discharged after six months' service, who are disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support.

Sec. 2. That in all applications under the general pension laws, including this act, where it appears by record evidence that the applicant was regularly enlisted and mustered into the Service, that fact shall be conclusive evidence of soundness at the time of his enlistment, except in case of fraud.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be entitled to more than one pension at the same time under any or all laws of the United States, whether such pension shall have been already obtained or shall be hereafter obtained, unless the act under which such pension is claimed shall specially so declare.

H. R. 8030, Gifford. To authorize the Secretary of War to credit the Territory of Dakota with \$38,625 for ordnance and ordnance stores issued to said Territory.

H. R. 8048, Glover. For the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. steamers *Forest Rose* and *Argosy*, late of the Red River Expedition. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to pay to each of the officers and crew of the U. S. steamers *Forest Rose* and *Argosy*, of the Mississippi squadron, engaged in the Red River Expedition of March, April and May, 1864, a sum equal to the distributive share of the prize money paid to each officer and man of corresponding rank of the naval force of said expedition for captures made therein. Such payment shall be made upon vouchers furnished by the Secretary of the Navy, showing the names and rank of the officers and men of said steamer actually engaged in said expedition, as shown by the pay rolls for the months named. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$26,000, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, or so much thereof as may be required, to carry out the provisions of this act.

GENERAL GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

The publication of General Grant's second volume is delayed until May 10. Among the illustrations of the volume is a facsimile of the document setting forth the terms of Lee's surrender. It was written in manifold and the facsimile is put on such paper as to represent this material as nearly as possible. These are produced by a photographic process. They throw light on one of the pretty stories of General Badeau, who says in his book that as General Grant was writing he looked up and saw the flash of the sunlight on the swords of Lee's officers, and then interpolated the word "sidearms" in the list of things exempt from surrender. A glace at the facsimile shows that the sentence reads "except horses, sidearms, and baggage," the word "baggage" being the only word interlined.

Colonel Fred Grant has been collecting his father's letters, despatches, and various data of a private character and now they are arranged so that at any time a volume of memoirs could be made out of them. They include private letters written by General Grant to his wife and his children, despatches, journals, etc., covering very nearly the entire period of the General's official career. The letters to Mrs. Grant date back prior to the Mexican War. They were written in camp, on the battlefield, and at times and places that have become historical, and reflect the General's character and thoughts at critical stages. It is noteworthy that in all his private letters, General Grant never alluded to any person in terms that the person would not like to-day. In his official letters he was sometimes severe, but no instance of this severity occurs in his private correspondence. The complete diary kept by General Grant during his trip around the world is one of the most treasured of the collection. It gives his impressions of the countries he visited and the brilliant scenes through which he passed. "It would take two years of close application to thread this material into a consecutive story," said Colonel Grant, "and some time it may be done."

HOW A NAVAL OFFICER PREVENTED WAR.

"The imposing and solemn ceremony attending the presentation by Minister Cox of his credentials at the court of the Grand Turk was," says the Boston Record, "one of much pomp and circumstance, as it properly should be, and the new representative of the western republic improved it in his happiest manner. The speech which he delivered is said to have possessed all the glow of his early sun-set effort, and to have desperately taxed even the Oriental imagery of the court interpreter in rendering it into appropriate Turkish for comprehension by the potentate to whom it was addressed. The interchange of diplomatic compliments having concluded, it became necessary to withdraw from the presence, and, whether it was that our minister was bewildered by the glitter of his own eloquence or that he had dined well after the fashion of unbelievers just before presenting himself at court, the memory of Eastern etiquette deserted him and he simply turned on his heel presenting his ministerial back to the Sultan and marched forth. A shiver of horror passed over the assembly of grand viziers, courtiers, janizaries, sheiks and bashi-basouks in attendance. Never before had the Commander of the faithful gazed upon the back of a gioura and visions of the bowstring and the Bosphorus arose in every imagination. But by great good fortune Comdr. Ludlow, of the *Quinnebaug*, who was present showed himself equal to the occasion, and bending from his height of six feet two inches he gently raised our diminutive plenipotentiary by the shoulders, turned him facing the Sultan and in this attitude salaaming drew him backward to the en-

trance. The successor of the Mahomet smiled and the threatened international complication was averted."

THE SIBLEY TENT.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2485) for the relief of H. H. Sibley, report that the claimant, on the 14th day of April, 1856, invented a certain conical tent, since popularly known as the "Sibley Tent." "On the 16th day of April, 1858, Sibley assigned to one W. W. Burns, another officer in the Army of the United States, 'the one-half interest in all the benefits and net profits arising from and belonging to the invention,' from and after Feb. 22, 1856. Sibley cast his lot with the South. Burns cast his fortunes with and served in the Army of the Union. After this action upon the part of Sibley one-half of the royalty on each tent made or procured by the Government was paid to Burns, under the contract with Sibley, until Dec. 26, 1861, when further payment to him was prohibited by order of the Secretary of War. The Government, however, continued to manufacture and use the tents as before. After the close of the war, on the 8th day of October, 1866, Burns instituted suit in the Court of Claims to recover one-half of the royalty due him by virtue of the contract with Sibley. He recovered judgment for the amount of his claim, which was afterwards, upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, affirmed. In this case the facts are fully set forth and are undisputed, and Sibley's contracts with the Government and Burns are adjudged valid and binding; and by virtue of said contracts Burns recovered his judgment. Burns has been paid the full amount of this judgment; Sibley, the inventor of the tent, has never received one cent of this recovery, nor any portion of the one-half of the royalty of \$5 which was held back by the Government and never paid to any one. No action was ever taken by the United States at any time which concluded Sibley's rights in the premises, and the committee are of opinion that Sibley should have a hearing of his case in the Court of Claims on its merits, and that the bar of the statute of limitation should be removed. The United States has derived great benefit from his most useful invention. The United States alone manufactured tents under the contract with him during the war. Sibley declined to deal with the Confederate States, as shown by the papers hereunto annexed."

CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

PEEK-A-BOO, in a letter from Fort D. A. Russell to the Cheyenne Leader says: Of the non-commissioned officers lately examined at Fort Omaha, for 2d lieutenancies, Hospital Steward Albert Fensch has been officially informed that he failed to pass, not having the required 60 per cent. The others, Corp. Owen and McMillan (a son of Senator McMillan,) are presumed to have passed and, probably, will be granted the Fort Monroe final examination. Corp. G. W. Martin, Co. H, 1st Inf., who was examined for a commission at Fort Leavenworth April 12, enlisted June 23, 1860. He is described as a good-looking soldier, slender, square-shouldered, well built, about 27 years of age, and of gentlemanly appearance and bearing. He is ambitious, rides well, is a very good penman, and is highly recommended by Senators George, of Mississippi, and Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Secretary Lamar. He is a descendant of an English family which settled on the eastern shore of Maryland in 1760, and is highly connected. One of his ancestors was a member of the House of Burgesses, a friend of Wirt, Washington, and Patrick Henry. His grandfather, Col. George W. Martin, was aide to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans and his intimate friend. On his mother's side are the Dumbars and Abercrombys. His father, Andrew Jackson Martin, was a Confederate captain and a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. Corporal Thomas H. McGinnis, Co. B, 18th Inf., another candidate for a commission, was born in New York City, Dec. 25, 1860, and educated at the public schools. He enlisted as a musician, Jan. 12, 1883. He has "gray eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, is 5 feet 8 inches in height, erect, and a fine looking soldier as well as a good one."

A CONTRACTOR'S OPINION.

MR. O'BRIEN, who is one of the contractors on the New York aqueduct, has, it appears, a poor opinion of Government engineers. A Tribune writer says:

He told me of an experience he had with the Lighthouse Board. It was just after he formed his partnership with Heman Clark. The latter was at work at the time on the tunnel under the Government lighthouse property, on Staten Island, through which the Staten Island Rapid Transit line runs. "He had a petition from the Board," said Mr. O'Brien, "to do this tunnelling, but one of their fancy Government engineers at Washington had taken on to the committee that the work should only be prosecuted from one end and that only so many men should be employed and that there should be no night work. Clark found that to continue the work under these restrictions would take seven or eight months to complete the job and that he would lose money on it. If he could put a day and night force on and tunnel from both ends, making use of all his machinery, he could get off the grounds in sixty days. He asked me to go to Washington and secure this permission. I went over accordingly and walked in on the Board to present his written petition. My gracious, what a hornet's nest I stirred up! I went in just as I would before a board of commissioners here in New York or at Albany to state my business. One of the officers said to me abruptly: 'You have no business here, sir. We can't listen to you. Your business must be presented in the proper way, sir. You must send it through an officer.' They wouldn't even let me tell what I wanted. I went over to Manning and told him the situation. He is a member of the Board *ex-officio*, and he laughed at my discomfiture, but promised to fix it all right and told me what to do. Well, after the greatest lot of red tape I got what was wanted. But I got a poor opinion of Army and Navy officers as civil engineers. They are all very well to run a lot of 'sojourning' laborers on jobs where they know that the Treasury of the United States is back of them, but for clean-cut business, where every dollar must count, they are of no earthly good."

GOVERNOR OGLESBY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The moment that the first train was prevented going on its journey by the strikers, the moment that it was established that the business of the public was being interfered with, it was the sworn duty of the Governor to exhaust the resources of his authority to compel compliance with the law, and to give the

railroad company and its employees all the aid they needed to enable them to discharge their duty as common carriers to the public. But for a whole month Gov. Oglesby yielded to the strikers. He went to East St. Louis; he addressed them with the villainous discretion of a politician. He did not once say to them: "Disperse and cease to interfere with the business of the railroads, the manufacturers, the merchants, the farmers, the stockraisers, and the workingmen of the country." He pattered with, flattered, and cajoled them, showing them by his words and his manner that he was afraid of them. He wanted their votes, and he was afraid to perform the duty he had sworn to do lest he should offend them and lose their votes. He played the part of a cowardly, selfish demagogue, and he is as truly responsible for Friday's slaughter of the poor men and women killed, of the destructive conflagration of Friday night, as if he had himself pointed the death dealing rifles or applied the torch.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

We have a copy of the Naval Appropriation bill as drafted from the book of estimates for the use of the House Naval Committee. The total appropriation is \$29,748,955.74. Of this \$14,816,426 is for the increase of the Navy, viz.: for the hulls and equipment of new steel vessels, \$5,725,000; for steam machinery and armament of new vessels to be decided upon, \$4,628,770; for the double turreted monitors and the *Monadnock* and *Miantonomoh*, \$4,202,656; for navy-yard tools, \$150,000; one 12-inch B. L. rifle, \$60,000; improved machinery for the manufacture of canon, etc., \$50,000. \$670,000 is appropriated for new type guns for the present ships; \$10,000 for modern armament for the practice squadron; \$75,000 for the purchase of a torpedo boat, and \$10,000 for automobile torpedoes, with the working drawings for both, and \$38,894 for the equipment plant of the Washington Yard. The Bureau of Ordnance gets \$1,407,702; Equipment and Recruiting, \$968,894; Yards and Docks, \$805,421; Medicine, etc., \$155,000; Provision, etc., \$121,805; Construction, \$2,053,378; Engineering, \$871,812; Naval Academy, \$190,884; Marine Corps, \$918,840.

EX-GOVERNOR HOADLEY of Ohio has succeeded in inducing the War Department to order 250 Spencer riot guns for the militia of his State, at a cost of \$35 each. He was met by the determined opposition of the Chief of Ordnance, but the arguments of Gen. Benét do not appear to have been found convincing by the Secretary of War. It is difficult to see what good reason could be given for denying the request of Ohio. Is it not well to have the magazine gun put to the proof wherever we can? and why the officer whose office it is to secure the best arms for military service should object to further trial we fail to see. In a recent article on magazine guns in *La Nature* Lieutenant-Colonel Hennebert said: "All the European Powers rival each other to-day in the activity they display in the promotion of types of repeating-rifles. Invention succeeds in invention, experience succeeds in experience." It behoves us then to see that we are not left behind in this race, and those who believe in the possibility of better guns owe thanks to Governor Hoadley for establishing a precedent.

In reply to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of War reports that the total annual cost to the Government of the 716 men employed in military bands is \$269,738. In addition they receive from the savings of post bakers and from subscriptions and outside earnings enough to bring their total receipts up to \$296,724. Secretary Endicott says that the musicians are trained soldiers, and for that reason a valuable part of the Army.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A Board of Engineer Officers to consist of Col. J. C. Duane, and Lieut.-Cols. C. B. Comstock and D. C. Houston will meet in New York May 1, to examine 1st Lieut. D. C. Kingman and 2d Lieut. H. E. Waterman for promotion (S. O., H. Q. A., April 22).

A WASHINGTON paper referring to the celebration, April 16, of Emancipation Day by the colored people says: "A circumstance of terrible omen which occurred at the armory of one of the colored companies threw all the other mishaps of the day into comparative obscurity. The soldier designated to run up the United States flag by mistake ran up the Confederate stars and bars. The sensation was immense. A patriotic clerk in the War Department rushed to the rescue, and hauling down the emblem of the lost cause restored the equanimity of the national capital."

ADVICES from Mandalay say that a British expedition sent against the Kachyer tribe was met by an overwhelming force who made a desperate attack on the British, charging into a battery of mountain guns and driving the expedition back. Reinforcements have been ordered from Mandalay.

AN entirely new edition of the "Memoirs of General Sherman" will be issued next week by D. Appleton and Co. It contains two new chapters and important appendices, with fifteen maps and several portraits on steel not given in the first edition.

GENERAL McCLELLAN's last magazine article appears in the May *Century*, under the title of "From the Peninsula to Antietam."

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

April 1, 1886.

3d Infantry—Capt. George E. Head to be Major, April 20, 1886, vice Jordan, promoted to 19th Infantry.

1st Lieut. John P. Thompson to be Capt., April 20, 1886, vice Head, promoted.

2d Lieut. Francis P. Fremont to be 1st Lieut., April 20, 1886, vice Thompson, promoted.

8th Infantry—1st Lieut. Cyrus E. Earrest, Regimental Q. M., to be Capt., April 19, 1886, vice Andrews, promoted to 21st Infantry.

18th Infantry—Lieut. Col. John E. Yard, 24th Infantry, to be Col., April 19, 1886, vice Rugar, appointed Brig. Gen.

18th Infantry—Major Wm. H. Jordan, 3d Infantry, to be Lieut. Col., April 20, 1886, vice Bliss, promoted to the 28th Infantry.

21st Infantry—Capt. John N. Andrews, 8th Infantry, to be Major, April 19, 1886, vice Pearson, promoted to the 24th Infantry.

23d Infantry—2d Lieut. Stephen O'Conner to be 1st Lieut., April 19, 1886, vice Bolton, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

24th Infantry—Lieut. Col. Zenas R. Hiles, 19th Infantry, to be Col., April 20, 1886, vice Potter, appointed Brig. Gen.

Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Infantry, to be Lieut. Col., April 19, 1886, vice Yard, promoted to the 18th Infantry.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Confirmed April 14 and announced April 17:

Col. Joseph H. Potter, of the 24th Infantry, to be brigadier general, April 1, 1886.

Col. Thomas H. Rugar, of the 18th Infantry, to be brigadier general, March 19, 1886.

Rev. William H. Pearson, of Ohio, to be post chaplain, April 1, 1886.

Rev. John S. Seibold, of New York, to be post chaplain, April 1, 1886.

Rev. Allen Allenworth, of Ohio, to be chaplain 24th Infantry, April 1, 1886.

2d Lieut. Philip P. Powell, of the 9th Regiment of Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant, January 12, 1886.

G. O. 4, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, April 15, 1886.

Publish results of the classification in marksmanship and figure of merit of posts at which target practice was held during March, 1886.

G. F. O. 4, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, April 12, 1886.

By direction of the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Arizona, including the troops serving in the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Lewis, Colorado.

NELSON A. MILES, Brig. Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, Dent. Comdr., accompanied by 1st Lieut. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Fort Clark, on public service (S. O. 42, April 12, D. Texas).

The journeys of 2d Lieut. George N. Chase, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, 2d Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to Major Gen. Howard, commanding the Div. of the Pacific, in changing station from Omaha, Nebraska, to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, are approved (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, Inspr. Gen., will proceed to Fort Concho, on public service (S. O. 42, April 12, D. Texas).

Pay Department.

Leave for ten days, to take effect April 15, is granted Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. (S. O. 37, April 12, Dept. Mo.)

The journeys performed by Majors W. M. Maynard, Alexander Sharp and J. P. Baker, Paymrs., in returning to their respective stations, were necessary for the public service (S. O. 38, April 14, Dept. Mo.)

Major F. S. Dodge, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 42, April 12, D. Texas).

The leave of absence granted Major G. F. Robinson, Paymr., is extended ten days (F. O. 25, April 8, D. Ariz.)

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill is directed to repair to Washington, D. C., on public business, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Baltimore, Md. Major Jared A. Smith will proceed to the harbor of Portsmouth, N. H., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Portland, Me. Capt. Clinton B. Sears will proceed to Melville, Pecan Grove, and Omega Landings, on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Memphis, Tenn. (S. O. 45, April 15, C. of E.)

Major Milton B. Adams will proceed to Rouse's Point, N. Y., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Burlington, Vt. (S. O. 48, April 21, C. of E.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. Frederick A. Hinman (S. O. 47, April 20, C. of E.)

Capt. Henry S. Taber will proceed to Marianna, Ark., on duty connected with works under his charge, and return, on completion thereof, to his station at Little Rock, Ark. (S. O. 46, April 16, C. of E.)

Lieut. Edward Burr, C. E., engineer officer, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 54, April 5, D. Columbia).

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Chief Ord. Officer, will inspect carbines at Fort Walla Walla, for which certain officers are responsible (S. O. 53, April 2, D. Columbia).

Ordnance Sergt. M. Donovan will return to Fort Thomas, A. T., with permission to delay ten days en route (S. O., April 16, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Asst. Surg. Louis S. Tesson will proceed from Separ to Fort Selden, N. M., for temporary duty (S. O. 27, April 17, D. N. M.)

Leave for one month is granted Asst. Surg. Philip G. Wiles, Fort Cœur d'Alene (S. O. 56, April 8, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. R. P. Finley, Fort Spokane, will proceed to Fort Cœur d'Alene and report for temporary duty (S. O. 56, April 8, D. Columbia).

A. A. Surg. T. B. Davis is relieved from duty in the field with 2d Battalion Indian Scouts, and will at once proceed to San Carlos, A. T. (F. O. 23, April 5, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Reuben L. Robertson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, and in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 42, April 12, D. Texas).

Capt. James A. Finley, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, and in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 42, April 12, D. Texas).

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Vollum, Surg., Medical Director, will proceed to Camp Rice and Forts Davis and Clark, on public service (S. O. 42, April 12, D. Texas).

Capt. Wm. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., to relieve Capt. Ezra Woodruff, Asst. Surg., who, when relieved, will proceed to Fort Missoula, M. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty. On the arrival of Captain Ezra Woodruff at Fort Missoula, M. T., Capt. George W. Adair, Asst. Surg., will stand relieved from duty in this department in order that he may comply with the requirements of par. 8, S. O. 79, c. s., A. G. O. 1st Lieut. Reuben L. Robertson, Asst. Surg., will report, for temporary duty, to the C. O. of Fort Woodruff, Minn. (S. O. 33, April 16, D. Dakota.)

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted Major M. K. Taylor, Surg. (S. O. 39, April 16, Dept. Mo.)

Chaplains.

Post Chaplain Major C. Blaine, Fort Spokane, will be governed by subpoena to appear as witness before the District Court at Sprague, W. T., May 3 (S. O. 54, April 5, D. Columbia).

Signal Corps.

The following changes in the stations and duties of enlisted men, will be made: 1st Class Private Thomas A. Kuntz, now at Norfolk, Va., will proceed to Wilmington, N. C., for duty as assistant to Capt. Wm. H. Fallon, in charge of station. 1st Class Private Frederick S. Coburn, now at Wilmington, N. C., will proceed to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report for duty to the C. O. (S. O. 38, April 14, Sig. O.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sackett.

Hdqs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for seven days, to take effect April 8, is granted 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 55, April 6, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; B, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Capt. J. G. Bourke is designated to accompany the remains of the late Capt. Emmet Crawford to Kearney, Neb., and turn them over to Mr. Z. T. Crawford, of that place, for burial. This duty completed Capt. Bourke will return to Fort Bowie, A. T. (F. O. 22, April 1, D. Ariz.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royal.

Hdqs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., will proceed in charge of the Chiricahua prisoners to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, and turn them over to the commanding officer of that post (F. O. 24, April 6, D. Ariz.)

William Thomas, who served in the 4th U. S. Cav., committed suicide in New York last week. He was at one time an inmate of the National Home for Soldiers in Milwaukee.

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. A. C. Macomber (S. O. 39, April 16, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Winnebago, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Adam Kramer is appointed Inspector of Ordnance Stores, etc., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for which Capt. A. E. Miltimore, Asst. Quartermaster, is responsible. (S. O. 22, April 6, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yuma, Ariz.; E, Ft. Davis, Tex.; F and L, Ft. Bidwell, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The C. O. Fort Meade, D. T., will grant a furlough for one month and fifteen days to Chief Trumpeter William G. Hardy (S. O. 32, April 13, D. Dak.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 32, April 13, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George O. Cress, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 32, April 13, D. Dak.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, Fort Meade, and extended twenty-three days, is further extended one month (S. O. 36, April 16, Div. M.)

The leave for one month granted Capt. Charles S. Ilesley is extended one month (S. O. 56, April 16, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. John A. Johnston, Troop M, to 1st Lieutenant Troop I, vice Wood, promoted, he will be dropped from the rolls of the troop to which he recently belonged, as of his former rank, and will be taken up, as of his present rank, on the rolls of the troop to which he has been promoted (S. O. 41, April 9, D. Tex.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.
Hdqs., and B, Whipple Blks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, and K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancover Blks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Blks., Fla.; A and E, Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; B, C, and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Blks., Fla.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Blks., La.

*Light battery.

The leave granted Capt. Frank C. Grugan, Fort Barrancas, Fla., is extended twenty days (S. O. 20, April 20, Div. A.)

The C. O. St. Francis Barracks, Fla., will issue a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to 1st Sgt. Michael Young, Bat. G (S. O. 17, April 16, Div. A.)

We note that Capt. Litchfield, Bat. L, his lieutenant, John Conklin, his 1st sergeant, two of his sergeants, five corporals, and 15 privates qualified as marksmen during March.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Blks., D. C.; B, New York Blks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

*Light battery.

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lt. Henry K. Leunly. (S. O. 21, April 21, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Washington Barracks will issue a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sgt. Martin Brown, Bat. K (S. O. 18, April 17, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John McClellan, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., is extended five days (S. O. 18, April 17, Div. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. J. Walker Benét, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 19, April 19, Div. A.)

Privates James Fitzpatrick, Frederick Kolofsky, and James H. Arch have been appointed corporals in Light Bat. F.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., and B, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; E, Whipple Blks., A. T.

2d Lieut. S. L. Faison is relieved from duty in the field as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. with the 2d Battalion Indian Scouts, and will transfer all property and funds for which he is responsible to 2d Lieut. J. M. Neall, 4th Cav., A. A. Q. M., Fort Bowie, A. T. Lieut. Faison, upon completing the transfer and closing his papers, will return to his proper station, Fort Huachuca, A. T. (F. O. 25, April 8, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. N. P. Phister is relieved from duty as A. C. S. in the field in connection with the issue of rations to the Hualpai Indians at Hackberry, A. T. (S. O. 33, April 10, D. Ariz.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D, E, F, and K, Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho; C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Blks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Leave for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham, Fort Townsend (S. O. 56, April 8, D. Columbia.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 37, April 17, April 14, D. Platte.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, A. S. O., now at Vineyard Haven, Mass., under par. 6, S. O. 47, Feb. 26, 1886, H. Q. A., directing him to proceed via that point to Nantucket, Nantucket Island, Mass., will proceed from Nantucket to Thatches Island, Mass., and after he shall have carried out at the latter point such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer will return to Nantucket and resume his duties (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capt. Thomas Britton, Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report as witness (S. O. 37, April 14, D. Platte.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

1st Lieut. L. F. Burnett, Fort Washakie, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report as witness (S. O. 37, April 14, D. Platte.)

Capt. William I. Reed, at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Laramie, Wyo., and report as witness to the J. A. of the G. C. M. now in session at that place (S. O. 38, April 16, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., Angel Island, Cal.; A, B, C, D, and E, Bowie Station, A. T., Art., temporarily; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz., temporarily; I, Ft. McDowell, Nev.; K, Ft. Thomas, Ariz., temporarily.

The C. O. Battalion 8th Inf., Bowie Station, A. T., will detail a company of his command as escort to accompany the Chiricahua prisoners to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla. (F. O. 24, April 6, D. Ariz.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, E, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdtrs. A, D, E and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; G and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Beaufort, D. T.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Ogden B. Read, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 32, April 12, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdtrs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, Dist. Comdr., accompanied by Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M., and Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., Chief Commissary, will proceed to Deming, N. M., and report in person to Gen. Miles, en route, proceeding to other points in the District as may be necessary (S. O. 26, April 9, D. N. M.)

Capt. Henry C. Pratt is appointed Inspector of Signal Service property at Fort Stanton, N. M., for which 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher is responsible. (S. O. April 22, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdtrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Cos. A and H, now at Seattle, W. T., will return to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 53, April 2, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdtrs. E, and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave for twelve days granted Capt. H. H. Humphreys, Fort Buford, D. T., is extended four days (S. O. 32, April 13, D. Dak.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 33, April 16, D. Dak.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdtrs. B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and ordered to join his company. (S. O. April 22, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdtrs. E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and D, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. C. R. Paul (S. O. 30, April 16, Dept. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdtrs. A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

FOUR RINGGOLD, TEX., APRIL 11, 1886.

At a meeting of the enlisted men of Co. D, 19th Inf., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

I. Resolved, That as a high token of esteem and regard for our company commander, Capt. Jacob H. Smith, 19th Inf., Brevet Major, U. S. Army, we present him with a gold-headed cane.

II. Resolved, That the members of his company are most highly pleased and gratified to have him again in our midst, and appreciate the action and decision of our President, the highest authority.

III. Resolved, That the donors at this time desire to express their thanks to him for his many kindnesses to them, and that the captain and his estimable wife may long remain among us is the earnest and sincere wish of all.

PETER HEIN, MARLON MERCUR, PHILIP RILEY, CHARLES ALLEN, Committee.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otts.

Hdtrs. A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assinniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.

Capt. John N. Coe, Fort Assinniboine, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Gros Ventre Agency, M. T., vice 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lord, relieved (S. O. 32, April 13, D. Dak.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdtrs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdtrs. D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect not later than April 21, is granted 1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells (S. O. 37, April 12, Dept. M.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 54, April 18, Div. M.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Clark, Tex., April 19. Detail: Major John A. Wilcox and Capt. Albert B. Kauffman, 8th Cav.; Capt. Charles T. Wetherill and Richard Vane, 19th Inf.; Capt. Harrison S. Weeks, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. William M. Williams, Alex. H. M. Taylor, and Christian C. Hewitt, and 2d Lieut. Charles S. Fowler, 19th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th Cav.; J.-A. (S. O. 43, April 13, D. Tex.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., April 20. Detail: Major Richard Loder, 3d Art.; Major Alexander C. M. Pennington and Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Capt. John H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. George H. Torney, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. Frank E. Nye, Sub. Capt.; Capt. William A. Kobbe, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 17, April 16, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 19. Detail: Capts. William B. Beck, Charles Morris, and Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Anthony W. Vogdes and J. Estcourt Sawyer, and 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 18, April 17, Div. A.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 22. Detail: Major Marcus P. Miller, Captains Wallace F. Randolph, John R. Brinckle, Gullian V. Weir, 5th Art., Rudolph G. Eberle, Asst. Surg., 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 20, April 20, Div. A.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., April 23. Detail: Capt. Lewis Smith, James B. Burbank, John F. Mount, 1st Lieuts. George A. Thurston, Constantine Chase, Charles Humphreys, John B. Eaton, Joseph M. Calif, Charles Sellmer, Benjamin H. Randolph, 2d Lieuts. Beverly W. Dunn, Ira A. Haynes, and Louis Osthheim, 3d Art., 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 20, April 20, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 23. Detail: Capts. George M. Randall, Joseph T. Haskell, Charles Wheaton, Richard L. Bakrider, 2d Inf., Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Orlando L. Wieting, Charles H. Heyl; 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton, Daniel B. Devore, 2d Inf., and 2d Lt. William H. Allaire, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 20, April 20, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieuts. Frank Greene, John C. Walsh, and Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, will assemble, April 14, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of and damage to certain meteorological instruments, etc., for which Capt. Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 38, April 10, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspl.-Gen.; Major John W. Barriger, C. S., and Capt.

William Quinton, 7th Inf., will assemble at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, Chicago, to fix the responsibility for damage to clothing, for which Capt. Argall, G. Hennisee, 8th Cav., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O. April 16, H. Q. A.)

Col. L. P. Bradley, Dist. Comdr., accompanied by Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M., and Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., Chief Commissary, will proceed to Deming, N. M., and report in person to Gen. Miles, en route, proceeding to other points in the District as may be necessary (S. O. 26, April 9, D. N. M.)

Capt. Henry C. Pratt is appointed Inspector of Signal Service property at Fort Stanton, N. M., for which 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher is responsible. (S. O. April 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Ogden B. Read, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 32, April 12, D. Dak.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 33, April 16, D. Dak.)

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THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adm. J. E. Jouett.

Mail intended for the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron should be forwarded till about April 22, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Her repairs are reported finished.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Off Pensacola, participating in naval drill.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., command. At Pensacola, Fla., taking part in N. A. squadron drill.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Off Pensacola, participating in naval drill.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.

Advices from the Navy-yard state that the *Juniata* has yet to undergo certain changes before she can be regarded as entirely ready for sea. Orders were received April 17 to change her rig from ship to bark, and the work was at once commenced. It will probably require a week or ten days to fit the new stick with rigging, which must be cut and fitted.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Key West, April 20. Will soon be ordered North, and probably placed out of commission.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., April 20, says the *Pochatian*, whose boilers were recently condemned, has completed the necessary repairs, and will leave for New York on Sunday, April 25. As the voyage will be made chiefly under sail the progress will necessarily be slow.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Off Pensacola, participating in naval drill.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Off Pensacola, participating in naval drill.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Zanzibar for Johanna, Comoro Islands, April 8.

NIPSC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Montevideo, March 7, for Hampton Roads, Va.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At New York Navy-yard. Will sail soon for the South Atlantic Station, to relieve the *Nipsc*.

European Station—R.-Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Naples, April 7, for Malta, touching at Messina; from thence will proceed to Alexandria, and then, in company with the *Kearsarge*, will cruise along the coast of Syria and Asia Minor. A despatch from London, April 11, states that the *Pensacola* has gone into dock for repairs at Messina, having been aground.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigsbee. At Alexandria, Egypt, April 8. Will cruise along the coast of Syria and Asia Minor in company with the *Pensacola*.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. At Naples, Italy, April 6. Was ordered to proceed to Malta, and then cruise along the Barbary coast, touching at Tripoli, Tunis and Tangier, and from thence to the English Channel.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff.

Advices from the *Adams*, under date at Acapulco, Mexico, April 9, report that no new cases of yellow fever have appeared, and she expected to leave Acapulco about April 14 for the Southward. The address will be care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas in temporary command, at Valparaiso, Chili, March 8, 1886.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Reported by cable to have left Callao, April 8, for Coquimbo, where she will remain for two months, and then return to Callao.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Callao, Peru, March 10, for a cruise to Samoan Islands.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

SHENANDOAH, 3d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Capt. B. Wilson, was ordered to command, per steamer of March 20. Left Panama for Payta April 7, touching at Corinto and San Jose en route.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Canton, China, March 20.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Canton, China, March 20.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Commander Henry Glass is ordered to relieve Commander Higginson. At Shanghai, China, March 20, on her way to Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable, to

the JOURNAL, as having arrived at Yokohama, Japan, April 23.

OSSIEPE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensey. Sailed from Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 17, for Yap, one of the Caroline Islands. Expected to return to Yokohama about April 1. Had not returned March 23.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Chemulpo, Corea, March 23, 1886.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Yokohama March 23. Was ordered home March 5, and is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next. The Admiral will probably transfer his flag to the *Omaha* on the departure of the *Trenton*. Will probably sail between May 1 and 15.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Mail address for Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Saratoga, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where fleet expect to arrive by May 1.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Arrived at St. Thomas April 7. Sailed April 10 for Hampton Roads, and will arrive about May 1.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

The usual Sunday exercises on board the U. S. training ship *Minnesota* were conducted by the Chaplain, J. S. Wallace, April 18. The weather was delightful. All hands joined in the songs with earnestness and zeal, and the old ship fairly shook when the chorus rolled forth. Chaplain Wallace availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the coming departure of a large draft of apprentices, who are to be distributed among the various vessels of the Navy, to deliver to the boys a discourse full of good advice and kind suggestions. He was very attentively listened to.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Arrived at St. Thomas April 7. Sailed April 10 for Hampton Roads. Expected to arrive by May 1.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Arrived at St. Thomas April 10. Sailed April 10 for Hampton Roads, and is expected to arrive by May 1.

On Special Service.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Was at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13. Expected to sail Feb. 25, to continue surveying work.

ST. MARY'S, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Foot of 31st Street, East River.

The annual examination on board the New York nautical schoolship *St. Mary's*, occurred April 20. Thirty-five or forty boys of the two classes were examined in arithmetic, algebra, grammar, the higher mathematics, geography, and other branches. After the examination had been completed Mr. T. S. Harries made the boys pleased address and gave them some good advice. After dinner the boys were assembled at quarters and Commander Shepherd gave them a brief talk. The *St. Mary's* will probably leave New York on the 11th day of May, to proceed to Glen Cove, where she will spend a couple of days in order to enable the green hands to settle down; thence she will go to New London, where she will take on board water and fresh provisions, and then will set sail for Europe. In August next she will return, and for six weeks or more exercise in the waters of Long Island Sound. The officers of the *St. Mary's* are as follows: Comdr. E. M. Shepard, Lieut. and Executive Officer, Wells L. Field, Lieut. M. K. Schwenk, Lieut. C. P. Perkins, and Passed Asst. Surg. H. P. Harvey. Lieut. A. P. Osborn, from the training ship *New Hampshire*, relieves Lieut. Perkins April 22.

VALANDIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At Newport, R. I., April 20, 1886. Will return to New York shortly.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. S. *Fish Hawk* arrived at New York April 18.

THE German schoolship *Louise*, which has been at Norfolk, Va., for nearly two months, sailed, April 19, for Europe.

THE monitor *Puritan* arrived at the League Island Navy-yard Wednesday afternoon and was moored on the western side of the main wharf.

THE Brazilian cruiser *Almirante Barroso* is expected at Norfolk soon with Prince Augusto Leopoldo. The visitors will be tendered an entertainment.

LIEUTENANT E. H. TAUNT reported on the *Quinnebaug* March 4. Naval Cadet A. M. Beecher, was ordered home from the European Station March 27, for examination.

THE Secretary of the Navy said on Tuesday that in all probability Commodore John H. Russell, now commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard, will be ordered to command the South Atlantic station.

THE Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, has forwarded plans and proposals to Washington for the construction of five naval cruisers, two of 5,000 tons each, one of 3,000 tons, one of 1,200 and one of 7,800.

MR. H. P. NORTON, of the Morgan Iron Works, writes us that the *Mascotte*, built by Cramp and Son, is 207 ft. 9 in. in length; 30 ft. beam, and 20 ft. 6 in. in depth. Her tonnage is 520 tons. She runs between Havana and Tampa.

LORD RAVENSWORTH was a little premature when he stated before the London Institute of Naval Architects recently that the United States had authorized the purchase of foreign ships for the carrying trade, and that there was no doubt that many of the surplus English vessels would go to America.

THE Vallejo Chronicle says: "Through the blunder of some one at the Navy Department, the orders of Lieut. Pond, detaching him from the yard, ordered him to report to Lieut.-Comdr. Snow, in command of the *Hassler*. Lieut. Pond was unable to do this, as Lieut.-Comdr. Snow is in command of the *Patterson*. A telegram was sent to Washington explaining

the situation, when an answer was received ordering Lieut. Pond to report for duty as executive officer on the *Hassler*."

THE reports of the boards of navy officers appointed to determine what additional tools of modern patterns are required at certain Navy-yards has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and the heads of Departments of Steam Engineering at the New York, Norfolk, and Mare Island Navy-yards have been directed to make requisition for the tools specified in the reports. It is roughly estimated that these will cost about \$75,000, of which \$40,000 goes to New York and \$15,000 to each of the others made.

THE proposed abolition of the ratings of paymaster and engineer yeoman and the performance of the duties of the latter positions by the equipment yeoman at an advanced salary does not appear to meet with the approval of naval officers generally. It is claimed, and with some show of reason, that the equipment officer might equally as well be required to perform the duties of paymaster and chief engineer. After careful inquiry into the matter, sufficient information has been obtained to warrant the assertion that no change in the present system of ratings need be anticipated.

THE list of officers on the retired list of the Navy transmitted to the House April 4 includes the name of Passed Assistant Paymaster Francis J. Painter, U. S. N., the reason or grounds of his retirement being therein correctly stated as "physical incapacity." In compliance with the request of Mr. Painter, the Secretary has transmitted copies from the records of this Department of the proceedings relating to his retirement from active service in May, 1889, and to the official action taken in his case in May, 1873, by which it appears that the Department then decided that the physical disability which led to his retirement was the result of an incident of the Service.

By direction of the President, upon his own application, Private John D. Hanze, of Co. C, 19th U. S. Infantry, has been transferred to the Marine Corps, in which he was formerly a corporal attached to the flagship *Lancaster*, European Station. Private Hanze joined at Marine Barracks, Pensacola, from Fort Clarke, Texas, and was re-appointed corporal to date from March 10, upon the recommendation of his commanding officer. Private John C. Jarvis, formerly of the *Lancaster's* guard, is now a member of Co. B, 2d Artillery, at Barrancas, Fla. Private Martin Finn, an old soldier bearing an excellent character, has been transferred from the *Galena* to the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, for treatment for chronic bronchitis.

M. DE LESSEPS sticks to his bad habit. Believing that audacity is all that one needs to win the support of the French people, he takes occasion to declare that the report of Mr. Bigelow, regarding the condition and the progress of the Panama Canal, is "absurd." Mr. Bigelow's statements, contrasted with those of most other observers not directly in the pay of the canal authorities, appeared more kindly and generous to the canal people than the facts warranted. Nevertheless, Mr. Bigelow told the plain truth quite too often for M. De Lesseps. It may be doubted whether in any other country than France a man could continue so long to delude the people by his assertions after his public statements had been proved incorrect again and again.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE question as to what eventually becomes of the large number of naval apprentices yearly being discharged from the Service at the expiration of minority is being gravely considered by naval officers. The great amount of expense necessarily incurred in the maintenance and instruction of these embryo sailors warrants the effort now being so energetically made to retain the services of the lads in the Navy. In conversing recently with an officer formerly connected with the training squadron the fact was set forth that two-thirds of our apprentices receive continuous certificates when discharged, which are rendered void by reason of the failure of the recipient to re-enlist within the period specified in existing regulations. It frequently occurs that apprentices re-enter the Navy after being on shore several months, and it is regretted that thus far no method has been devised whereby a record of such re-enlistments might be obtained in order that some estimate of the benefit accruing from present apprentice system might readily be formed.

A NOVEL contrivance for use in the Steam Engineering Department of the Navy has been duly patented by a former machinist in the service. It is proposed to substitute jacketed pan in place of the grate bars now used, upon which crude petroleum is flowed and slowly fried. This, it is claimed, will furnish an intense heat from the gas thus formed, while by the introduction of a steam jet from the boiler a perfect combustion of smoke is assured. The patentee, who has devoted the better years of his life to a study of his peculiar invention, appears to be sanguine of success. Several engineer officers have witnessed the oil burner in operation, although as yet expressing no opinion as to its practicability on board vessels of war. Mr. Marion, the inventor, is at present negotiating with the Herreshoff Co. for the adoption of his burner in connection with their famous launches. The members of the Oil Exchange are also deeply interested in the success of the new contrivance, and its partial introduction in our Navy, it is predicted, will take place at no very distant date.

THE Vallejo Chronicle says:

On Sunday, March 23, a general muster was had on the U. S. S. *Ranger* while lying in Santa Tomas Bay, Lower California. The executive officers read the letters from the Navy Department relating to the accident to one of the *Ranger's* boat's crew at Todas Santos Bay, in which young Halverson was drowned. Enright received a letter commanding him highly for his bravery and endurance in saving the lives of his shipmates. The letter was signed by Hon. G. M. Hopkins, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and stated that the Navy Department also intended sending him a medal, appropriately inscribed for his gallant services. Berkenhagen and Stevenson, two more of the crew of the capsized boat, received commendatory letters, praising them for their action in attempting to save Halverson's life. The Mexicans who assisted in the rescue will receive their rewards from the Navy Department through the American minister at the City of Mexico. Thecoxswain of the Mexican boat that rendered valuable aid will receive a gold watch and chain, and a commendatory letter, while each one of his crew will receive \$25.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 17.—Cadet Engineer Robert J. Beach, to the Alliance.

Cadet Engineers Martin A. Anderson, F. H. Conant, and B. C. Sampson, to temporary special duty at New York.

APRIL 19.—Ensign P. W. Hourigan, ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory May 1.

APRIL 20.—Surgeon Henry C. Eckstein, to the Adams, Pacific Squadron.

P. A. Surgeon P. A. Lovering, to the Navy-yard, New York.

APRIL 22.—Lieutenant Commander R. E. Impey, to the Washington Navy-yard.

Ensign William Brauersreuter, to the Alliance.

Detached.

APRIL 17.—Lieutenant W. H. Jaques has been detached from special duty and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 20.—P. A. Surgeon H. E. Ames, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Monocacy.

P. A. Surgeon C. Biddle, from the Monocacy, and upon being relieved ordered home and report arrived.

APRIL 21.—Commander Charles O'Neil, detached from duty as inspector of ordnance at Cold Spring, N. Y., and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard as inspector of ordnance.

APRIL 22.—Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Crawford, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner W. A. Ferrier, from the Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders.

Resigned.

Louis Duncan resigned to take effect June 30.

Promoted.

Lieutenant H. M. Hodges has passed his examination to lieutenant, junior grade.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending April 21, 1886:

George E. Mather, seaman apprentice, died at Guadalupe Hospital, Callao, Peru, March 14, 1886.

Surgeon James S. Knight (retired), died at Hyannis, Mass., March 21, 1886.

NAVAL CADETS OF 1881-3-1882-4.

Mr. BALLINTINE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the 15th of April presented a very conclusive report in favor of the passage of H. R. 227, to prevent the retroactive operation of that portion of the Naval Appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, limiting the number of graduates of the United States Naval Academy to be retained in the Service. The committee call attention to the fact that the cadets on entering the Academy were required to sign an agreement to serve for eight years, thus constituting an express contract that they were to be retained at least eight years, binding upon both parties. "If the Government can so wantonly and so regardlessly break its contracts, it is difficult to perceive how its citizens can be expected to support and have confidence in it. There was an implied contract on the part of the Government to render their position a certain one, in consideration of their devoting their lives and labor to their profession, and giving up all idea of making a livelihood by other means. These young men also performed their part of this contract faithfully, and were rewarded by being ignorantly discharged from the Service. The Academy is no eleemosynary institution. The cadets were neither objects of charity nor were they pensioners on the Government. The Government itself set the work, which they performed faithfully. They entered the Service as a profession and an honorable calling, to which they both intended and expected to devote the energies of a lifetime; and their parents sent them to the Academy for that purpose and with that understanding."

The committee quote from remarks by President Garfield, Secretary Hunt, and Secretary Welles to show that the idea that a cadet who graduated at Annapolis was secured a position for life, or during good behavior, was not only accepted by the cadets themselves and their parents, but also those high in public life. They further report that in 1878 a similar act to that of Aug. 5, 1882, in relation to the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, was passed by the House, but was amended in the Senate on June 5, 1878, so as not to affect those cadets who had entered the Academy prior to the passage of said act, which amendment was concurred in by the House. In view of this precedent, we see no reason why the act of Aug. 5, 1882, should not be similarly modified as herein recommended. It has been said in opposition to this measure that the cases are not parallel, as the course of studies at Annapolis better fits one for civil life than that at West Point. The reverse of this, however, is the case, as a comparison of the curriculum of the Military Academy with that of the Naval Academy will show.

In support of this view the committee quote from the annual report of the Board of Visitors of 1883 and 1885, and they say: Your committee are of the opinion that the above recommendations made by two separate Boards of Visitors of the U. S. Naval Academy in their official report to the Secretary of the Navy, appointed by the President for the very purpose of investigating and reporting on the needs of the naval service, and composed of members of both branches of Congress, of officers of high rank in both the Army and Navy, of eminent members of the judiciary, and of representatives of the people, all men of careful judgment and wide experience, and who had carefully examined into the matter, are alone sufficient to show that a wrong has been done these young men which cannot be too speedily righted by Congress.

Your committee further report that, by three recent, separate and unanimous decisions of the Court of Claims, the cadet engineers of the classes of 1881 and 1882 are retained, and have never been out of the Service; while the cadet midshipmen who entered at the same time, by a mere technicality of the

law, are discharged. They submit that these cadet midshipmen have equitably the same right to be retained in the Service as the cadet engineers. And in addition to the above decision, the Court of Claims further affirmed, as a proposition of law that "the provision of the act of Aug. 5, 1882, for the discharge of surplus naval cadet graduates is prospective only, and does not apply to the classes of 1881 and 1882."

The classes of 1881-3 and 1882-4 had not only completed their academy course, but were serving at sea at the time of their discharge. Their absence made it impossible for them to secure civil positions if desirous of doing, and the cost of returning to the United States forced them to remain in the Service until the completion of their two years at sea.

At an average age of 22 years they were forced, for no fault of their own, to begin life again, totally unfitted for a life ashore, and with all their ambitions and inclinations for a naval life intensified and made a second nature to them by six years devoted exclusively to that life.

The number (ninety-eight) to be reinstated includes all who would be entitled to return to the Service by the passage of this bill. As a matter of fact, it is known that comparatively few of them would return to remain in the Service. All, however, are equally interested in having a law passed permitting their reinstatement, as all desire to be relieved of the stigma inflicted by their arbitrary discharge.

It seems to be conceded that the Navy is about to be rehabilitated, and to be placed upon a footing approaching, at least, that of the other great maritime nations. One significant fact may be mentioned in this connection: The average number of officers of the British service performing duties performed by our ensigns (exclusive of all those on staff duty) now serving on board a typical modern man-of-war is six. The number of ensigns in all lines of duty on board one of our modern ships very rarely exceeds two, and in many cases there are none at all.

The effect of the bill under consideration on the later graduates of the Naval Academy would be to leave them exactly the same as though no dismissals had been made. These reinstatements, therefore, take away from these later grades no advantage except that which they obtained at the expense of these discharged cadets through the operation of the law of August 5, 1882. Finally, the Committee recommended the passage of the bill in the following form:

Be it enacted, etc., That that part of the act approved Aug. 5, 1882, limiting the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be retained in the service of each year, shall not apply to those cadets who had entered the Naval Academy prior to the passage of said act; and those cadets who have been honorably discharged under provisions of the aforesaid act may, upon making application to the Secretary of the Navy within sixty days after the passage of this act be restored to the service and take their places on the Navy Register, in the same manner as if said act had not been passed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make any change in the assignment made under the provisions of the act approved August 5, 1882, of graduates of the Naval Academy to the line, and to the staff and Marine Corps: And provided further, That this act shall not apply to those cadets who failed to pass the physical examination required at the time of graduation.

Sec. 2. Officers restored under the provisions of this act shall not be entitled to receive pay for the periods intervening between the date of their discharge under the act of August 5, 1882, and their restoration as herein provided for, but in all other respects they shall be considered as having been continuously in the Naval Service.

FROM THE TRAINING SQUADRON.

A REPORT from Commander Silas W. Terry, commanding the Training Squadron, dated St. Pierre, Martinique, March 31, states that on the arrival of the squadron at that port on the afternoon of March 13, five days from St. Kitts, the French flag was saluted and the salute was returned. The following morning Commander Terry paid an official visit to the Governor, M. Allegre, residing for the present in St. Pierre, and this visit was returned on the morning of the 16th. The Governor was received on board with honors due his rank, and on his departure a salute of 17 guns was fired. The next day the Governor entertained Commanders Terry, Gridley, and Whiting at breakfast. The squadron left the anchorage on March 22 for a few days' cruise. The same afternoon, while reefing topsails, the main topsail yard of the *Portsmouth*, while hoisting it, was broken short off a few feet from the slings. The two pieces were sent on deck, fished, and then sent aloft again, the work being completed in six hours. Under the circumstances it was decided to return to St. Pierre, which was done late the next afternoon, to procure a spar for another yard. Fortunately, the only suitable spar in the place was secured, and the yard was being made by the mechanics from the squadron. It would be ready to go aloft on April 2, and the squadron would sail on the 5th for St. Thomas, expecting to remain there 48 hours, and thence on the 10th for the Chesapeake.

The health of the squadron continued good.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

APRIL 21, 1886.

Up to the last inning in the base ball game last Saturday, everything was in favor of the Washington Club; everything seemed against us. At that point, however, the cadets came to the front in great style. West '88 sent the ball over toward the Marine Barracks, making three bases therupon, followed by Anderson '88, with another three bases by a high fly over into left field. This gave us three runs, winning the game. Then everybody yelled, and yelled loud, too; in fact, it even pleased some of those horribly jealous Annapolitans, who always want the visitors to win, but who are sure to be badly disappointed this year if '88 continues to hit the ball as Hubbard, Anderson and West hit it last Saturday. Next Saturday we play the Waverly Club, also from Washington.

Seamanlike drill in the Bay on Saturday morning was very successful, except for the twelve unfortunate second clasmens who were caught below-shrinking. It wasn't one bit successful for them. Drill consisted in tacking and wearing, loosing and turling sail, and light y'd evolutions. Comdr. Horace Elmer commanded, with Lieut. Leutze as executive officer.

Under the warm spring sun of the past week, the Naval Academy grounds have a sumed a very beautiful appearance. Crowds of visitors flock in daily to hear the band play and watch the drill on the parade ground. The contest for the colors between the rival companies will be very exciting at the annual drill in June next. The fourth company captured everything last year, but they will have to fight hard for them this year; so say the other companies.

The first and second class shell crews have deserted the machines in the gymnasium for the more pleasant practice on the Severn. Several men are in training for crews, but no decision has as yet been made.

All the available green spots outside of the parade grounds have been covered with tennis nets. Several clubs have

been formed among officers and cadets, and some very exciting matches are looked forward to.

The latter part of this week finds all hands "boning up" for the examinations. During the next month those cadets who are unsatisfactory will be "warned," and at the annual examinations in June, if unsatisfactory, they will be dropped from the rolls of the Academy.

It is rumored in Naval Academy circles that several vacancies will occur in the bachelor officers' quarters immediately after Lent. We guess they're tired of bachelor life.

The work of removing the mud flats in the Severn River is being rapidly pushed forward, under the supervision of several Army engineers.

Lieut. Richard Rush, U. S. N., has been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. Schouler.

Ensign John Hood has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Vandalia*. While stationed here Ensign Hood has formed a large circle of friends, by whom his departure is exceedingly regretted.

Mr. N. J. Blackwood, of Lancaster, Pa., has been spending a few days with Prof. and Mrs. Grindalhomme.

Naval Cadets Orr, Beecher and Loomis, class of '83, are here for final examination.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

On Friday last orders were received on board the *Juniper* directing that that vessel be at once altered to a bark rig. This will necessitate a further delay of the vessel at New York although it is claimed that that change will prove beneficial, inasmuch as the ship's complement of men was found inadequate to fill the necessary stations. The new ice machine with which the *Juniper* has been furnished is now in position, and is favorably regarded by both officers and men. Just who will be ordered to the command of this vessel has not been as yet decided, although it is currently reported that Comdr. Watson will be chosen.

The first of the new uniforms recently adopted by the Board at Washington, to be worn by petty officers of the 1st class were ordered by members of the latter serving on board the *Tallapoosa*. The uncouth cut of the garments thus far furnished called forth the hearty condemnation of quite a large number of officers interested in the personal appearance of P. O.'s. Paymaster Reed, who is supplying the vessels at the Brooklyn Yard with the clothing in question, at once remedied the defects and the uniform is now all that could be wished for by even the most fastidious. The Government price has been fixed at \$18.50 per suit. There appears to be, as yet, some doubt as to whether the new style cap will be ordered to be worn.

Work upon the *Richmond* is slowly progressing owing to the limited number of mechanics at present employed in the various departments. On Saturday last the caulkers' gang was reduced to eight men. The *Richmond* is still in the dry dock and the work of coppering her bottom is nearly completed. A small force of machinists and boiler makers are employed upon her engines.

The *Essex* is almost ready for sea and the riggers are busily engaged in setting up rigging and rattling down. It is expected that she will be in commission by the middle of May.

The *Enterprise* has been consigned to a berth in rotten row contrary to the expectations of a number of officers who claim that the vessel is in every respect as seaworthy as the *Juniper*.

Work on the *Miantonomoh* is still progressing. The plan of placing the machinery of the turrets below the deck plates is a good one and will materially add to her safety, should she ever be called into action.

The new 75 ton steel derrick built by Messrs. Pusey, Jones and Co., of Wilmington, Del., is nearly completed and will be capable of raising that amount of weight which may be safely swung within a radius of 130 feet. The derrick will be in operation about May 1, and will take the place of the wooden structure purchased from John Roach and Company, which has been condemned.

The new 25 ton steel derrick built by the *Tallapoosa* is still lying at the Ordnance Dock, having her steering gear thoroughly overhauled. The absence of her navigator, Lieut. J. D. Kelly, is regretted, as the latter was a universal favorite with the officers attached to that vessel.

A series of battalion drills was begun on Tuesday last at the Marine Barracks. Col. Heywood has decided to assemble the entire force of marines at this station on Tuesday and Thursday of each week for the purpose of instruction in company and battalion movements, and his efforts thus far have met with unqualified success.

A new copper launch is being constructed by a New York firm and is designed for use on board vessels of war. The boat will be ready by the middle of September, and its advent is looked forward to with interest by Naval officers generally.

THE COAST SURVEY.

More than usual activity has been this week displayed among the vessels of the Coast Survey. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Hydrographic Inspector, visited Brooklyn on Tuesday last for the purpose of planning work for the coming season, and assigning vessels to their various duties and stations. The *Eagle*, Lieut. C. P. Perkins, U. S. N., commanding, still remains at her berth near the pontoon bridge, and will probably leave the yard in about two weeks. She will first proceed to the North River accompanied by the steamer *Day*, the two vessels working in company until July 1. It is then proposed to send the latter around Staten Island. The *Eagle* upon the completion of the work begun by the *Palmurus* last season will begin operations in the East River, off Blackwell's Island, working through Hell Gate and along the Sound until she meets the *Palmurus*. The latter, under command of Lieut. D. V. Stewart, U. S. N., is now lying at the Cob-dock in readiness for sea. Upon the receipt of a supply of charts and instruments she will at once proceed to her field of operations in Long Island Sound.

Ensign W. G. Hannum has been detached from the *Vermont* and ordered to duty on board the *Palmurus*. The *Ready*, carrying a party of civilians on board, will proceed to the Delaware River. The *Drift* is being rapidly fitted out, and will probably continue the current observations begun last season. The *Scoreby* and *Silliman* will be laid up during the summer. The *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. Louis V. Peppermeyer, U. S. N., commanding, left the Navy-yard on Thursday last for Havre de Grace.

DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT.

In No. 220 the South Boston Iron Company agt. the United States, a suit brought by the Iron Company on the claim that the Navy Department had entered into a contract with them to build new boilers for several United States vessels and had afterward suspended all work by them under the contract, the Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the United States. The Chief Justice, delivering the opinion of the court, held, as had previously been decided, that to bind the United States contracts by the Navy Department must be in writing and signed by the contracting parties. That, in the opinion of the court, was the effect of the act of June 2, 1862. No such contract has been shown in this case.

No. 157, the United States Rifle and Cartridge Company and others, appellants, agt. the Whitney Arms Company and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

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ARMYNAVY.

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS.

THE OUTLOOK for Army and Navy legislation for the remainder of the session is no more encouraging. With the prospect of a prolonged discussion on the tariff question, and on the River and Harbor bill, it is hardly possible that anything beyond the passage of the regular appropriation bills can be accomplished this session. There is little hope for a fulfillment of the promise with which the session opened of liberal appropriations for building up the Navy and for seacoast defenses. The vote on Mr. HERBERT's proposition on Monday last to have days set for the consideration of the bill for increasing the naval establishment plainly showed that the House is not in the humor to carry out the individual pledges of its members. Mr. HERBERT does not despair of getting his bill considered before

the session closes, but at the same time is not over confident of success.

We regret to learn, too, that it is not at present the intention of Mr. RANDALL to favor any extra appropriations for coast defence, in spite of the obvious necessity for more liberal expenditure and the force with which the considerations in favor of it have been urged upon his attention by Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. The truth is that Mr. RANDALL and other Democrats are demoralized by the prospect that when the accounts are summed up next July it will be found that the appropriations for the coming year are larger than for any preceding it. The task of criticising appropriations by a party in opposition is very easy; the work of keeping them within limits by a party responsible for the efficient administration of the Government is very difficult. The economists in Congress persistently ignore the fact that the cost of governing a country with over fifty millions of people is of necessity much greater than for one with half that number. The ears of the people have been tickled with the cry that the change to a Democratic Administration would restore the public expenditures to something like the economical scale preceding the war of 1861-5. This is found to be impossible in the nature of things, and it becomes yearly more impossible as the country continues to grow in population and wealth and artificial conditions are more universally prevalent. There is nothing to do but frankly accept the situation and to trust the good sense of the plain people to understand and approve what the members of Congress must, in their position, see to be the action that is right and necessary. But this is something the timid politicians find it very hard to do. When it comes to adopting a course which their constituencies may not at once understand they are afraid of their shadows. The exhibition of moral cowardice in the Senate during the debate on the Army bill was something lamentable. General HAWLEY was the only one who spoke freely and boldly what all knew to be true, but what none other dare say. We should have despaired of the Republic if General JOE had not been found true to his colors. Of his admirable speech the N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

"No speech has been made in the United States Senate for a long while which reflected more credit upon the man who made it. Since these labor troubles began, there has been found hardly a single politician in the land who did not truckle to the mob spirit, and the cheapest sort of demagogism was resorted on the floor of the Senate Chamber by such men as TELLER, of Colorado, and VAN WYCK, of Nebraska. These Senators greedily seized the occasion of General LOGAN's proposition to increase the Army from 25,000 to 30,000 men, as an opportunity for 'making themselves solid' with the Knights of Labor and the professional labor agitators, and insinuated that Senators who favored an addition to the Army wanted to use the soldiers to 'put down the people,' and to sustain JAY GOULD and his confederates, as the Army used to be employed to sustain the slaveholders. General HAWLEY rose to the occasion, and denounced this introduction of cheap demagogism with the warmth that such contemptible tactics merited. He pointed out that a strong military force in reserve is necessary to the maintenance of civil authority, and while defending the right of men dissatisfied with their employment to strike, asserted the right and necessity of using the military to put down disorder if the strikers resort to violence, concluding with these manly words:

"There are times when I would be with the laboring man for a strike and I would strike to the end of the contest. I would not work sixteen hours a day for any man, with half an hour for my dinner. I would strike; I would organize; I would work for a better day; but I would not permit the thieves of the city of New York to rush out when I was striking to destroy the property of the company from which I expected to get my living; and if the sheriff could not do anything with them, if they were too strong for him and too strong for the police, I would have the sheriff do what I saw done in New York once myself, call out the old 7th Regiment and shoot the defiant wrong-doers down if they could not be made to yield in any other way. I would do that for the sake of the laborers themselves, and I would tell the laborers to-day just as I am telling it to you. You cannot deceive them by any other kind of talk. There is no use in the Senators tempting them, and I warn them against the worst enemies they have on the footstool, the men who indulge in the sort of conversation we have had here to-day from the Senator from Nebraska."

Our first recollection of the Senator from Nebraska, VAN WYCK, is of his being under arrest by order of General McCLELLAN for violating orders against the appropriation of rebel property. He was then a member of Congress from Ulster Co., N. Y., Colonel of the 56th N. Y. Vols., and the same dan-

gerous demagogue that he now is and always will be. He has much to say about bloated corporations, railroads among others, yet we venture to affirm that if his pocket book were examined it would be found to contain more free railroad passes than those of any other Senator.

OUR NEW CRUISERS.

A RESPONSE has been received to the House resolution concerning the progress of the work on the *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, and on the plans for the two new cruisers and two gunboats authorized by Act of March 3, 1885. The Secretary of the Navy has submitted reports from the Bureaus of Steam Engineering, Construction and Repair, and Ordnance, stating in detail the present condition of the machinery and hulls of the respective vessels and of the work requisite for the armament thereof, together with information respecting their probable date of completion.

In his letter of transmittal the Secretary states that these reports show that no obstacles apparently exist in the way of an early completion of the hulls and machinery of the vessels, but that the work of arming them may be delayed, partly by the unavoidable difficulties attending the execution of the work, and partly by the lack of sufficient appropriations to pay for the same.

In response to the other part of the resolution relating to the vessels not yet commenced, the Secretary transmits a report of April 3 from the Board on additional vessels, from which it appears that the plans of the vessels contemplated by the act are not yet fully completed, but that every effort is being made by the Board, consistent with a faithful performance of its duty, to accomplish that end; also that the Board is of opinion that the two additional cruisers can be completed within two years from the date of commencement, the larger gunboat within eighteen months, and the smaller one within one year.

The Secretary further states that as soon as the plans are finally matured it is the intention of the Department to invite competition for the construction of the vessels, and that the opportunity for such competition will be afforded by due and sufficient advertisement and the submission of the plans to the inspection of such persons as may wish to compete. The Department will thus be enabled to determine whether it will be for the best interests of the Government to have the work done in whole or in part by contract, and, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, such contract will be entered into accordingly and the work commenced without unnecessary delay.

The report of the Chief of Ordnance shows that the guns and carriages for the *Atlanta* are about eight-tenths finished; for the *Boston* sixth tenths, and the *Chicago*, for the guns, about one-tenth, and carriages three-tenths. The battery equipments for the *Atlanta* are three-tenths finished; for the *Boston* one-tenth, and for the *Chicago* not commenced. The cast iron shells are well underway, but none of the steel shells are yet finished. The powder for the *Atlanta* has been ordered, and that for the *Boston* will be in a few days. The secondary battery for the *Atlanta* is about complete; the guns for the *Boston* and *Atlanta* have been ordered. It is estimated that \$91,000 is still required for the batteries of the cruisers. It is supposed that Congress will appropriate this. It is thought that the batteries of these ships can be completed as follows: *Atlanta*, Sept. 1, 1886; *Boston*, Dec. 1, 1886; and *Chicago*, April 1, 1887.

The Engineer-in-Chief in his report gives the present condition of the engines and machinery as follows: *Atlanta*.—The engines, boilers, and auxiliaries are completed with the exception of the fittings and attachments of a number of small but important details belonging to the main engines; the construction of the air tight fire rooms in connection with the boilers and the painting of the machinery throughout the engine department.

Boston.—Engines are completed and erected in the ship, with the exception of a few minor parts. The most important work yet to be done is the covering of the boilers and steam pipes, the completion of the air tight fire rooms and the painting. It is expected that the engineers' trial will take place on

May 1 next; the final trial on July 1, when machinery will be ready for use.

Chicago.—Engines and boilers are completed and the work of placing them in ship is about one-third done. It is believed that engineers' trial of the machinery will be made September 1, 1886, and the final trial November 1, 1886. If this is successful, the ship will then be ready to place in commission so far as machinery is concerned.

The papers from the Construction Bureau show that the *Atlanta* is practically completed, the *Boston* will be by May 15, and the *Chicago* by November next.

THE vacancies on the disability retired list of the Army now number ten, being a larger number than has existed at one time since the list was first filled. Until the MERRILL-MIZNER promotion case has been settled it is said at the War Department that none of the vacancies will be filled, though it will be decided in the meantime who will be retired. Beyond the three officers mentioned two weeks ago none have been selected lately. The nominations of both MIZNER and MERRILL have been made out and sent to the White House several times, but here they seem to stick. Major MIZNER's was again made out and sent to the President on Saturday last with a long statement in explanation of his promotion in place of Major MERRILL, but as it has not yet gone to the Senate there is a lingering impression that Major MERRILL's name may go in after all.

In reply to some comments on an article from the *San Francisco Argonaut* which recently appeared in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, the *Southwest Sentinel*, of Silver City, N. M., says:

As to the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, it makes a great mistake, either through malice or ignorance, when it says that the practice of New Mexico and Arizona papers is to indulge in indiscriminate abuse of Army officers. The majority of officers out here are respected by our people, and every consideration is shown them. Many of these same officers damn Crook and his policy as vehemently as do the citizens. There are few 2d Lieutenants in the Army who could not have conducted the campaign against Geronimo more successfully than has Crook. When Crook insists upon pursuing his fatal policy of employing Apache scouts to hunt down their own blood kindred, and sends false reports to Washington concerning the Indians and the progress he has made in his campaign, the people directly interested have a right to complain, and more especially when these reports are known to be false and are backed up with lies from Phil. Sheridan.

We presume this characterization of the statements of the Lieutenant General as "lies" is offered as proof of the discriminating abuse of Army officers to which the *Sentinel* by implication lays credit. As to its other statements, it is undoubtedly true that there are Army officers in Arizona who "damn Crook and his policy as vehemently as do the citizens." This we know from private letters we receive, but which we have not felt at liberty to use. From this distance, however, it appears that it was General Crook who secured the last surrender of Geronimo, and we do not understand that his escape is to be ascribed to any laches on the part of the General, who ever may be responsible for this. Geronimo's escape is ascribed to the same cause that produced the Apache outbreak of a year ago—that is, whiskey. A white man named Tribolet, who keeps a liquor shop near the Arizona line is charged with smuggling fifteen gallons of liquor among the Indian captives in charge of Lieut. Maus. Though a guard of scouts was placed over the Indians on the second night of the debauch, Geronimo and twenty of his best warriors and thirteen women made their escape. How it happened that the escape was not discovered until next day, when they were far away, and why the Indians were allowed to keep their Winchesters and ammunition does not appear. If it was in accordance with General Crook's orders, he is to that extent responsible, though from this distance it would appear that the fault lies with some of those who would "have conducted the campaign against Geronimo more successfully than has General Crook." As to this, however, we must await further information. In a letter in the *Tucson Citizen* during the late truce giving a statement of the condition of the Indian affairs on the frontier, the writer says:

The idea that the Indian war is over is an erroneous one. The troops will be kept on the line all summer and provisions are now being made for that arrangement. Geronimo has but little to say in the matter of surrender. He is a sort of president in the Chiricahua tribe and the war chief composes his cabinet. In matters politic and domestic his word is regarded, but in warfare the ranking war chief holds the reins. Should Geronimo surrender to the authorities he would not only lose his position, but be relegated to private life—in case this Government failed to imprison or hang him, Chief Mangus, or Chico, would then become "president." They do not call it president, but it means the same thing.

CIVIL ENGINEER ROBERT E. PEARY, U. S. Navy, being of that adventurous turn of mind common to all explorers, has determined to spend a year's leave of absence, which he has recently secured from the Department, in exploring Greenland, the interior of

which is almost unknown. Mr. Peary is sceptical as to the report that the interior is covered up with ice and snow. His impression is that somewhere in the centre of the country there is land uncovered the greater part of the year, where live people entirely unlike the Esquimaux. This conclusion he bases on the theory that the reindeer which come down to the coast in the vicinity of Disco in the winter and disappear inland in the spring, not to return again until late in the year, must find grass or vegetable food of some kind in the interior to live upon during the summer. He overlooks a possibility that they may winter in Symmes's Hole. Mr. Peary has been in Washington for several weeks arranging for his expedition. He expects to sail by one of the whaling vessels from St. John's for Disco early next month. From there he begins his explorations, travelling on foot. Sledges for provisions only will be used. These will be drawn by three men with whom he has arranged to accompany him. Mr. Peary makes this expedition entirely at his own expense.

MESSRS. LEVY have issued from their library a work which, under the title "Avant la Bataille," has caused a sensation amongst all classes in Paris, for so thoroughly does it deal with the extent and object of French military organization that it must of necessity have emanated from the pen of some one possessed of a deep acquaintance with the Army. The writer says: "That the attitude of France should be diplomatically one of defence is not only in conformity with its political institutions, but also with its interests and mission in Europe. Nothing can be more prudent than the obligation it has placed upon itself not to declare war; but the war against us being declared, it is necessary that our troops should take at once the offensive, and, above all, a strategical offensive." His endeavor is to show how well equipped France now is for this. On the third day of mobilization she could have on the frontier in the first line more than 250 squadrons of cavalry fully equipped, and prepared to manoeuvre and hold in check the German cavalry. To these by the eighth day would be added 200 battalions of infantry and 960 pieces of artillery from six corps. During the eighth, ninth and tenth days would arrive at the front the infantry and artillery, the remaining thirteen corps, including the 19th from Algeria, with the division in occupation of Tunis. This allows only for the normal railway arrangements. In 1870 France had only 16,954 kilometres of railroad, in 1876 23,380 kilometres, in 1880 26,166 kilometres, and now exceeding 27,000 kilometres. In ten years it will approach 37,000 kilometres, the conventions concluded with the companies having imposed on them the construction of ten thousand kilometres during the next ten years, a work that has already commenced by the laying down of strategic lines. This author assures his countrymen that in organization, education, discipline, and courage, the Germans are not only not better than, but absolutely inferior to, the French.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, U. S. A., contributes to the May number of *Harper's Magazine*, a short but interesting and amusing article, entitled "The Story of Featherhead." Two illustrations accompany the article. The narrative is one of personal experience, while the author some years ago was conducting Black Coal's band of Arapahoes to the north side of the Platte River. Featherhead was an Indian whose too, too susceptible heart had been won by some attentions from the lieutenant, and to whom he was, under the peculiar Indian custom, married without his knowledge or consent. Having the fear of Mrs. Lemly before his eyes he managed to extricate himself gracefully from the dilemma, and afterwards learned that she had become the wife a former rejected suitor, Broken-nose John. Lieutenant Lemly is to be congratulated on the literary ability evinced in that article and others we have heretofore noticed, and we trust he may find opportunity to still further develop it.

THE San Francisco Report ascribes President Cleveland's failure to appoint Sergeant Brainard a Second Lieutenant to the fact that the Sergeant cannot lead the german. We have been under the impression that the failure to appoint anyone to the vacant 2d Lieutenantcy was due to the desire to keep the places open for the young men especially educated for officers of the Army. The Report says: "Two of the three medals of honor annually awarded by the Royal Geographical Society of England for distinguished services in the field of exploration come to the U. S. this year—one to Lieutenant Greely, and the second, in value and importance, to Sergeant Brainard of Arctic fame. This is a good deal more than his own country has ever done for this brave and manly gentleman, and the country ought to feel a little ashamed of itself." While this is true enough it does not follow that the reward for Arctic service should necessarily be a commission in the Army.

THE Pittsburgh, Pa., *Despatch* describes the new steel-hulled snag boat, which has been built by a Pittsburgh firm for the Government. It is the largest snag boat afloat on American waters, and was built under the direction of Major A. M. Miller, C. E., U. S. Army, and the superintendence of Capt. E. F. White. It has cost \$75,000 to build, and weighs about 400 tons. The boat is called the *Charles R. Sutor*, snag boat No. 6, and will ply along the lower Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers, her crew consisting of 48 men. From the decks on each of the bows provision has been made to carry an immense pair of spear poles with the necessary tackle for lifting 50 tons. The guards are 12 feet 9 inches wide amidships. She is of the twin-bow pattern, 187 feet long, 52 feet beam, exclusive of guards, and 75 feet over the guards. She has 1,500 h. p. Over the well formed by the two bows there is built a frame work carrying a heavy windlass capable of raising 100 tons dead weight.

THE *Horse Guards Gazette* calls attention to the fact that Lord Chief Justice Tyndal in 1832, when presiding at the trial of the Bristol rioters, in his charge to the Grand Jury, held that a soldier, because he was a soldier, did not lose his rights as a citizen, but that, as a soldier, he was justified in interfering, by every means in his power, in the suppression of disorder and riot, even without the intervention of civil power in the form of a magistrate. The English Government of the day considered this decision of such great importance that it was republished verbatim, and bound up with a copy of the Riot Act in a parchment pocket book, which was issued to all officers of the Army by the military authorities, with instructions that the said pocket book should at all times be carried, as far as possible, on the person by every officer of the Army.

THE *Critic* thinks a General Court Martial recently convened at Fort Monroe is "evidently to try an officer, as it consists of nine members." We know nothing of this particular case, but as a matter of fact, no General Court Martial should consist of less than thirteen members, if that number can be brought together without injury to the Service. When courts are made up of a smaller number, it is, we presume, because the interests and economies of the Service will not allow the maximum detail. Justice, doubtless, will be better served by a strict adherence to the 75th Article of War, and par. 876 of the Regulations.

ACCOMPANYING sends us the statement of the military organizations which have furnished candidates for President. They are: N. Y. Volunteers, Burr, Virginia Volunteers, Washington and Monroe; Tennessee Volunteers, Jackson; Illinois Volunteers, White, Lincoln, and Grant; Indiana Volunteers, Harrison; Kentucky Volunteers, Breckinridge; California Volunteers, Fremont; Ohio Volunteers, Hayes and Garfield; 1st Infantry, Harrison, Houston, (Texas), and Taylor; 4th Infantry, Grant; 6th Infantry, Hancock; 9th Infantry, Pierce; 1st Cavalry, Davis, (Confederate States); 3d Cavalry, Fremont, 4th Cavalry, McClellan.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, 5th U. S. Artillery, of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, has written an interesting essay entitled "Assuming the Present Defenceless Condition of the Seaboard of the United States, what Military Policy and Action Should Obtain in the Event of a Sudden Declaration of War by a Foreign Power." The essay is well written and its suggestions are valuable.

SECOND COMPTROLLER MAYNARD was heard by the House Committee on War Department Expenditures April 21 in continuation of his previous testimony charging irregularity in the accounts of the Signal Service Bureau. This closed the investigation. A resolution was adopted declaring that the evidence did not show the existence of any fraud or corruption.

THE encampment held this week in New York City of the New York Department of the G. A. R. brought together a host of old soldiers, and afforded conclusive proof that the martial spirit which animated them twenty-five years ago has by no means died out. Many of the notable leaders attended the encampment.

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, has an interesting article entitled "Side Scenes at Sumter" in the *Washington Star* of April 16. Captain Chester groups together some interesting reminiscences of the evacuation of Charleston Harbor.

THE District of Columbia Commissioners have written to Congress, urging the repeal of the law requiring appointees on the police force to have honorable discharges from the Army or Navy of the United States.

(Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

THE NAVAL DRILL AT PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 21.

QUITE a spirit of emulation appears to have sprung up among the men of different vessels in regard to target practice. The executive officer of the *Yantic* has entered a team from his ship, which challenges any other team in the squadron. A match is also proposed between civilians and the crack teams in the camp, but no definite arrangements looking to that end have been perfected.

The ranges for infantry were established in the pine grove to the westward of the encampment, where excellent firing was done at 200 yards range. Back of the encampment the artillery fired small pieces at a target placed from 400 to 500 yards distant. The gun crews have been exercised in curve-firing with light charges at short range. This was something of a novelty to the men, as they are scarcely ever instructed practically in it on board ship. By special permission the band plays for an hour in the evening, and the men are allowed to join in the dance in the pavilion.

Yesterday was devoted to rest and a reception at Camp Osceola. A steady pour of rain during all of last night caused no inconvenience in the camp, except in cases where the tents were leaky. The soil, being sandy, absorbed the rain as it fell, leaving the parade ground in better condition than before.

Now that the manœuvres are practically over, a few remarks recapitulative of the results are in place. The drill began in Key West, Fla., about March 15, where the ships' companies had small arm target practice ashore.

The *Yantic* proceeded to near Sand Key lighthouse on March 23, and carried out her practice in a somewhat rough sea for an inclosed body of water, and with a stiff breeze blowing the *Galena* went to nearly the same place the same day. The *Swatara*'s practice was carried out under very similar circumstances the following day, and the *Tennessee* on March 25 and 26. Each vessel fired ten broadsides. The points of fall of all the projectiles and the behavior of the fuses were carefully observed and recorded by three officers suitably placed for observation. Detailed reports and diagrams of each ship's firing were made, and the name of each firer attached to his shot, and the results exhibited to the crews.

UNSATISFACTORY AMMUNITION.

The official report, based on the experimental exercises at Key West, shows that none of the ammunition of the ships was in a satisfactory condition, and neither the fuses nor primers were correct and sure in their action. The powder, particularly the cannon powder, was so various in quality as to preclude the possibility of making a good shot. Particularly was this the case of the cannon powder on the *Tennessee*. For example, it bears date all the way from 1865 to 1874, there being several velocities and pressures given, with, of course, only one graduation furnished for the sight-bar. The ammunition of the *Galena* seemed, on the whole, to be the best in the fleet, and the *Swatara*'s the worst. Some of the straps holding the sabots on the shells had entirely rusted off, and the shell boxes bore evidence of having been on a wet spot some time before being transferred to the *Swatara*.

Neither the primers nor fuses used in the target practice of the three-inch breech-loading rifles were found satisfactory. The primers were damp, and of the whole number fired, 48 per cent. failed to light the charge, and some did not even blow out the sealing at their lower end. Of the 51 shells and shrapnel fired from the three-inch breech-loading rifles 20 (or nearly 40 per cent.) failed to burst at the muzzle. The percentage of total failures with these fuses was 48. An examination of the boxer-fuses furnished to the *Tennessee* developed that the fuse-holes of projectiles received from one of the navy-yards differed in diameter about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from a number received from the *Powhatan*.

THE EXERCISES AT SEA.

As a whole these were performed with precision and rapidity, the only errors being small and occasioned by the want of uniformity in the speed of the different vessels. The officers soon became easy and confident in handling the ships and learning exactly what was their capacity. The junior officers, for whose instruction most of the drill was intended, soon became as familiar with the evolutions as the lieutenants who had had more experience. In this way the grand manœuvres were a school, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated.

The spar-torpedo drill, which is regarded as a difficult and delicate piece of seamanship, requiring nerve to place the torpedo under the target, was accomplished with precision by the young officers, and that with the vessel going at a speed of six knots.

The great gun target practice resulted in accustoming the men to serving the gun with confidence and, better than all, to estimate the range and distance of the objects which represented the enemy. It was noticeable when the exercises first began that many of the men appeared to fear the guns and jumped at every explosion, but before the drill was over off Santa Rosa Island they became thorough in the work, anticipating every order, and the whole resolved into play and amusement for them. In the drills aloft with sails and spars a spirit of emulation and rivalry existed on board of each ship, and the evolutions were of a character to invite comparison with any navy.

The landing of the naval brigade was the best evidence of the quickness with which every feature of the naval drill was attended. It proves the utility of the sailor beyond the mere working of a ship, and places in the hands of the Government a force of disciplined men invaluable to call upon to suppress riots or internal dissensions at points easy of access by ships or by rapid transportation. Equipped as light infantry and flying artillery, the naval brigade is peculiarly adapted for any phase of street fighting.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

It is not overestimating results to say that the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron have improved in efficiency by this drill beyond the greatest expectations. With modern ships and guns, and proper ammunition, the account rendered

would have been far superior, and to the greater credit of the Navy and the country. A drill of this nature is of more use to the Navy for real fighting purposes than a three years' cruise in an individual ship, under the best state of discipline. It forcibly suggests the necessity of making the North Atlantic squadron a squadron of evolution and instruction, for it is only in such a school that the officers and men can get the practice and experience that are really the great essentials in actual warfare. Apropos of this, I learn that Admiral Jouett has become so imbued with the necessity of keeping up yearly fleet manœuvres that he has written to the Navy Department suggesting that a camp of instruction be located at Gardner's Bay, Long Island. His proposition is for the North Atlantic squadron to gather there each year, beginning with this summer. He proposes that earthworks be built by his crews, and that they be drilled from time to time in assaults upon them. There are also other features recommended in his letter which, no doubt, were suggested by the long period of drill he has carried out the past five weeks.

A SHIP WITH A RECORD.

The best pleased crew of officers and men in the fleet are those on the *Galena*. She carried off the major part of the honors in the long and trying drill, and her luck has been proverbial in the squadron. Now near the close of her second cruise she stands at the head of the fleet in the performance of all evolutions. Her forecastle gun has been so well handled in the drill that it is a common remark in the fleet that "Spike" Thompson, captain of that piece, sleeps with a 60-pounder cartridge for a pillow in his hammock. Official reports tell how, like magic, the *Galena* is clothed in canvas from royals down, and in three minutes and thirty-five seconds everything is stowed; how at sea, with half the ship's company asleep in their hammocks, she fires the first gun at night quarters in fifty-seven seconds, and a whole broadside in one minute and twenty-five seconds, and how her engineer's department, when the ship is steaming, by signal from the flagship, can so regulate her position as to excite the admiration of all who witness it. Comdr. Colby M. Chester is the commanding officer of this famous little warship.

FAG ENDS.

Over one year ago there was a sensation in naval circles over the mysterious disappearance of Lieut. Edward W. Remey, one of the most popular officers in the Service. He was executive of one of the schoolships lying at Norfolk when he was missed. Every method that could be availed of in discovering his whereabouts was invoked without success. His photograph and description were sent broadcast to police and detective bureaus throughout the States. As far as learned nothing was ever developed, and to the public mind, which had taken deep interest in the officer, the mystery was never solved. It is openly stated among the officers of the squadron here that Lieut. Remey is alive and his whereabouts is known to his relatives, but that little has been said of the matter. The theory is that he had remained so long from his ship without permission that to return would be to declare him a deserter, and rather than that record should go before the public he was prevailed on not to return. In the last Naval Register is the simple entry: "Lieut. Edward W. Remey, (disappeared,) 17 February, 1885. Supposed to be dead."

Senor C. J. M. de la Vega, admiral of the Atlantic Division of the Mexican Navy, has been a constant spectator of the naval manœuvres, and no doubt obtained information which he may utilize when Mexico builds a navy.

Rear Admiral Jouett has been waited upon by Mayor Reese, of Montgomery, Ala., and invited to be present at the corner-stone laying of a monument on the 29th inst. to the Blue and Gray, at which the Hon. Jefferson Davis will make an address. It is possible the Admiral will attend if not prevented. There is also a possibility of the *Yantic* and *Despatch* going to Mobile, from where officers and blue jackets may be sent to represent the Navy at the ceremony. Capt. James T. Young, fleet marine, officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, is a resident of Prince George's County, Md.

The fleet will coal at the Pensacola Navy-yard when the drill is over, and the *Yantic* will make repairs to shaft.

Orders of the Secretary of the Navy direct Admiral Jouett to make a six weeks' cruise with the fleet to the Windward Islands as soon as the drill is over. It is hoped, however, by officers and men that that torrid climate will be avoided.

The *Powhatan* yet remains at Key West, patching up her boilers sufficiently to enable her to proceed North.

The flagship *Tennessee* has a museum of monkeys, parrots, and other tropical products.

The cabin of Admiral Jouett in the *Tennessee* is an object of interest to all his visitors, because of the handsome collection of bric-a-brac that fill every nook and corner. But of all in it, the Admiral takes most pleasure in showing his callers two small Easter cards painted by Miss Ethel Davis, the little daughter of the Hon. Jefferson Davis. On one is the legend, "An Easter Greeting to the Outward Bound," and on the other, "May prosperous winds aye fill thy galley up."

The Pensacola base ball club met and defeated a picked nine from the camp on Tuesday. Wednesday the battalion formed for review and was exercised by Lieut.-Comdr. Maynard in various evolutions, which gave proof of great improvement in bearing, exactness of execution, and discipline. There was the usual skirmish firing and the marines were practised in the skirmish drill, and the artillery at revolver firing and Gatling gun target practice, at which it was satisfactorily proven that the trouble in the practice of the last few days can be almost wholly attributed to poor ammunition. Out of 20 shots there were but seven that would not on explosion have torn through the ranks of men in company front. The boxes, fuses, and primers have so frequently failed during the practice that but little dependence can be placed on them. Two officers and several men were overcome by the heat during the drill. At three Admiral Jouett accompanied by his personal staff, received the troops and inspected the camp. The brigade, commanded by Captain Boyd, passed by Admiral Jouett, saluting him. The Admiral commended the brigade for excellent drill and the neat appearance of the tents.

RETIREMENTS IN THE ARTILLERY.*

FORT TRUMBULL, CONN., April 10, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I PRESENT to my brother officers of the artillery the result of the labors which their assistance has rendered successful. The list appended gives the retirements in their order of every artillery officer above 1st Lieutenant and shows the grades they will attain by strict operation of law. They will have the satisfaction of knowing what they must be, and by the aid of this little compilation, which is based on their own statements, they can indulge themselves in the wildest vagaries of speculation as to what they *may* be. If it supplies the long felt want, the compiler will be sufficiently rewarded in believing himself a public benefactor.

HARRY C. CUSHING, Bvt. Major, Capt. 4th Art.

Names in Order of Retirement, with rank and regiment, present and prospective.	Colonel.	Lt.-Col.	Major.	Captain.	Retires:
Hamilton, J.	5	4	3	2	Aug. 10, 1887.
Best.	4	3	2	1	April 25, 1888.
Tidball.	1	2	1	1	Jan. 25, 1889.
Bancroft.	2	1	1	1	June 17, 1890.
Ayres.	3	2	1	1	Dec. 20, 1890.
Gibson.	3	2	1	1	May 22, 1891.
Barstow.	3	2	1	1	3 April 1892.
Piper.	5	4	3	2	May 11, 1892.
Mendenhall.	1	4	3	2	July 29, 1893.
Jackson.	2	5	4	3	July 14, 1894.
Laugdon.	2	5	4	3	Oct. 25, 1894.
Livingston.	5	4	3	2	Feb. 12, 1895.
Closson.	4	5	4	3	June 6, 1896.
Lodor.	2	4	3	2	Oct. 29, 1896.
Shaw.	1	3	2	1	June 29, 1896.
Chester.	3	2	1	1	Feb. 10, 1898.
L. Smith.	1	5	4	3	May 1, 1898.
Graham.	1	5	4	3	Sept. 28, 1898.
Sinclair.	2	5	4	3	Feb. 15, 1899.
Bainbridge.	4	1	3	2	March 18, 1899.
Miller.	1	5	4	3	March 27, 1899.
Darling.	2	5	4	3	June 7, 1899.
Warner.	3	2	1	1	Oct. 16, 1899.
Frank.	5	3	2	1	May 6, 1900.
Williston.	4	3	2	1	July 15, 1900.
Wildrick.	4	5	4	3	Aug. 5, 1900.
Hess.	3	2	1	1	Dec. 15, 1900.
Eakin.	1	3	2	1	Dec. 26, 1900.
Scott.	3	2	1	1	Jan. 21, 1901.
Ingalls.	1	3	2	1	Jan. 25, 1901.
Roder.	1	2	1	1	June 21, 1901.
Egan.	2	2	1	1	July 23, 1901.
Beck.	5	4	3	2	July 31, 1901.
Randol.	2	5	4	3	Oct. 23, 1901.
Campbell.	5	4	3	2	Nov. 26, 1901.
Litchfield.	4	2	1	1	Dec. 14, 1901.
Weir.	5	4	3	2	Dec. 28, 1901.
Pennington.	5	3	2	1	Jan. 8, 1902.
Guenther.	1	2	1	1	Feb. 22, 1902.
Brewerton.	3	2	1	1	June 30, 1902.
F. B. Hamilton.	3	5	4	3	Aug. 31, 1902.
Brinckle.	4	2	1	1	March 31, 1903.
Rodgers.	4	5	4	3	April 18, 1903.
Vose.	2	2	1	1	July 19, 1903.
McCrea.	1	1	1	1	July 23, 1903.
Rawles.	1	4	5	4	Aug. 4, 1903.
Hasbrouck.	5	3	4	3	Oct. 26, 1903.
Andriuss.	2	2	1	1	Dec. 18, 1903.
Crabb.	3	2	1	1	Feb. 6, 1904.
F. G. Smith.	3	1	1	1	Feb. 16, 1904.
Sanzer.	5	1	1	1	May 4, 1904.
Kobbé.	3	2	1	1	May 10, 1904.
Burbank.	5	3	2	1	Sept. 11, 1904.
Lancaster.	2	2	1	1	Oct. 13, 1904.
Russell.	1	2	1	1	Dec. 5, 1904.
Tiernon.	4	3	2	1	Jan. 18, 1905.
Kinzie.	3	5	4	3	Jan. 23, 1905.
Graves.	2	2	1	1	Feb. 2, 1905.
Fessenden.	3	2	1	1	Feb. 15, 1905.
Van Reed.	4	3	2	1	April 4, 1905.
Field.	1	2	1	1	May 18, 1905.
Haskin.	4	5	4	3	May 31, 1905.
Randolph.	1	2	1	1	June 11, 1905.
Woodruff.	2	3	2	1	Aug. 8, 1905.
Story.	2	3	2	1	Aug. 25, 1905.
Calef.	2	3	2	1	Sept. 24, 1905.
Cushing.	3	1	1	1	Nov. 8, 1905.
Myrick.	5	3	2	1	Nov. 9, 1905.
Howell.	5	2	1	1	Dec. 23, 1905.
Grugan.	3	2	1	1	April 4, 1906.
Dillenback.	5	1	1	1	May 9, 1906.
Throckmorton.	3	2	2	1	May 27, 1906.
Rodney.	1	1	2	1	Oct. 17, 1906.
Mount.	3	2	2	1	Oct. 19, 1906.
Wilson.	1	1	5	2	Dec. 27, 1906.
MacMurray.	5	2	1	1	May 1, 1907.
Taylor.	2	1	4	3	May 28, 1907.
Dunn.	5	4	4	3	Aug. 20, 1907.
Turnbull.	3	4	4	3	Sept. 9, 1907.
A. Morris.	1	2	1	4	Nov. 9, 1907.
Mills.	5	4	2	1	Dec. 15, 1907.
C. Morris.	2	3	4	3	May 3, 1908.
Greenough.	3	1	1	4	Dec. 8, 1908.
Ramsay.	4	5	2	2	Dec. 15, 1908.
Mitchell.	1	2	4	3	March 11, 1909.

* This list was in type for publication last week, but finding that it contained some errors we held it over to give Major Cushing an opportunity to correct them. He returns us the proof with some of the errors corrected, but not all. We have accordingly altered the dates for the retirements of Barstow, Closson, Shaw, and Rodgers, to accord with our information. Major Cushing writes us that his table is based on the list of retirements published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of June 13, 1885. He has overlooked the correction, of that list which appeared in the *JOURNAL* two weeks later, and which are embodied in the list as published by us in pamphlet form. We presume that Major Cushing's calculations as to the promotions to follow retirements are correct, except so far as these may be affected by the corrections we note.—EDITOR JOURNAL.

U. S. NAVAL INSTITUTE.

The regular monthly meeting was held in the Institute Building at Annapolis on April 20 at 8 P. M., and a very interesting paper by Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., was read. The writer proposes a system of two white range lights and one stern light for all vessels, by which he claims that their headings and movements will be more quickly and accurately shown at night than during the day, by the appearance of their masts, etc.

Lieut. Clason artistically illustrated the paper by large sketches in color, which added greatly to its interest. An active discussion followed by Lieuts. Belknap, Ingersoll, and Clason, Comdr. Farquhar and Harrington, and Horace Elmer, who presided. The voice of the meeting seemed opposed to the adoption of the proposed system to all classes of vessels, and received with favor Comdr. Elmer's plan of letting the lights for sailing vessels remain as they are at present, and for those of steamers running 10 knots or less also remain unchanged, but steamers making over 10 knots speed should carry additional lights similar to those proposed by Lieut. Fletcher. The paper received commendation as a good effort in the right direction towards preventing collisions at sea.

The following were nominated and duly elected associate members, viz.: Lieut.-Col. R. P. Hughes, Insp. Gen. U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Harry Taylor, U. S. Engineer Corps; Mr. Roosevelt Schuyler, of New York.

The following officers have joined since the last monthly meeting, viz.: Lieuts. E. H. Gheen, U. S. N.; Hugo Osterhau, U. S. N., and W. C. Cowles, U. S. N.; 1st Lieut. H. K. Gilman, U. S. M. C.; Naval Cadets Philip Andrews, John G. Berry, Geo. Breed, W. H. G. Bullard, and Fredk. N. Kress.

REVENUE MARINE.

Following is a record of assistance rendered by the revenue steamers *Cofax*, *Dallas*, *Dexter*, *Ewing*, *Gallatin*, *Grant*, *Hamilton*, and *Woodbury* during the four months ended March 31, 1886:

Number miles cruised..... 47,496

Number vessels assisted..... 233

Number lives imperiled..... 1,921

Number lives actually saved..... 114

Estimated value of vessels assisted and their cargoes..... \$4,461,539

ASSIGNMENTS.

1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, to be placed on waiting orders. 1st Lieut. J. M. Stinson, to str. *Perry*, Erie, Pa. 2d Lieut. W. S. Howland, to str. *Manhattan*, Baltimore, Md. 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, to str. *Penrose*, Galveston, Tex. 2d Lieut. C. C. Fenner, to str. *Seward*, Shieldsborough, Miss. 2d Lieut. G. E. McConnell, to str. *McCulloch*, Charleston, S. C. 2d Lieut. Thos. W. Benham, to str. *Bear*, San Francisco, Cal. 2d Lieut. C. D. Kennedy, to str. *Forward*, San Francisco, Cal. 1st Asst. Engr. J. Ogdin, to str. *Manhattan*, Baltimore, Md. 1st Asst. Engr. H. C. Whitworth, to str. *Grant*, New York. 1st Asst. Engr. E. F. Hedden, to str. *Wolcott*, Port Townsend, W. T. 1st Asst. Engr. Horace Hassell, to str. *Bear*, San Francisco, Cal.

1st Asst. Engr. A. F. Rockefeller, to str. *Boutwell*, Savannah, Ga. 1st Asst. Engr. D. McC. French, to str. *Perry*, Erie, Pa. 2d Asst. Engr. D. T. Cross, to str. *Forward*, Mobile, Ala. 2d Asst. Engr. C. F. Nash, to str. *Bibb*, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 2d Asst. Engr. W. H. Pedrick, to str. *Manhattan*, Baltimore, Md.

2d Asst. Engr. F. E. Owen, to str. *Orion*, San Francisco.

Capt. H. T. Blake has been detached from the *Hamilton* and assigned to the *McLane* at Galveston, Tex.

Chief Engr. Vallet, assigned to the *Fessenden* at Detroit.

Chief Engr. J. E. Jeffries, assigned to the *Perry* at Erie.

Chief Engr. W. C. Wheeler, assigned to the *Bibb* at Ogdensburg.

Chief Engr. John W. Collins, assigned to the *Johnson* at Milwaukee.

THE MESS.

First Socialist—Remember the meeting to-night, Josef. Important questions to be discussed. Assassination of Bismarck, blowing up of Washington monument, kidnapping Victoria—

Second Socialist—I have so many duties, Heinrich, I cannot attend. I am—

We are also going to decide whether or not we shall have beer at our meetings in future."

"What! Have our rights been questioned? Are our liberties invaded? Heinrich, when Justice calls I am at my post. I will be there."—Philadelphia Call.

The *Southern California Practitioner* says: We recently examined a Los Angeles tinner for life insurance, who in answer to the question, "Have you ever been intoxicated?" answered: "It is just this way: I was born on the 4th of July, this country was born on the 4th of July, and I was with Grant when Vicksburg capitulated on the 4th of July, and to get through with these three celebrations in one day fills me pretty full."

A Worthy Applicant.—Tramp—"Will you help a poor soldier, sir, who fought for his country three long years?" Gentleman—"There are plenty of people who fought for their country." Tramp—"I know it, sir; but I am entitled to especial consideration." Gentleman—"Why?" Tramp—"I have never written an article on the late war."—*Harper's Bazaar*.

A Western man applied for a pension on the ground that he was badly injured by a Confederate "ram" during the war. Investigation showed that he was a sutler in the army, and while out on a foraging expedition with some of the boys, was painfully butted through a fence by an old sheep of the male persuasion, the property of a Confederate officer. His story was true enough, but.—(Norriton Herald.)

Poker Chips.—The judge, the sheriff, the coroner, and the chief of police of Red Gulch were engaged in playing poker. The pot was pretty large and considerable excitement was manifested in the outcome. The judge "called" the sheriff, who casually remarked: "I hold four aces. What do you hold?" "I hold a bowie knife," promptly returned the judge, as he perceived a fifth ace in his own hand. "And I hold a six-shooter!" exclaimed the chief of police, as he realized that he was not destitute of aces himself. After an interval of about five minutes, the coroner crawled out from under the table, saying: "I hold an inquest, and I guess that takes the pot."—*Chicago Rambler*.

The ex-King Theebaw of Burmah is said to have been an expert poker player. This seems very probable. A man who always has four queens ought to be an expert at poker, if he is at any game.—*Puck*.

THE Board on Additional Naval Vessels will meet at the Navy Department on next Tuesday.

THE STATE TROOPS.

TRIP OF THE SEVENTH TO WASHINGTON.

THE history of the 7th N. Y. Regiment has been so thoroughly written up and is so well known that it is not necessary to refer to it here, beyond stating that the Seventh has always been found faithful, ready for duty, efficient in all details, obedient to any call for service, never wanting, thoroughly drilled, well officered, and ever reliable. When, in 1861, the call for men reverberated through the land the 7th responded promptly, and did whatever duty was assigned to them. While, as a whole, the regiment did not serve in pitched battles, its members gained fame South, East, and West as officers, and there was hardly a battle fought during the entire struggle from 1861 to 1865 where an officer who originally graduated from the Seventh New York, did not do distinguished service. The roll call for veterans of this sort when the "Cross of Honor" was distributed in 1885, shows that men who have served under the colors of the Seventh are distributed through the Army and Navy, and that some of the best officers belonging to both services received their first military education in this famous organization.

From a paper by Capt. Leggett, who, in behalf of the "War Veterans," (not the "Uniformed Veterans,") of the Seventh Regiment, compiled statistics to this effect, we learn the following as to the service rendered by the organization during the war.

The number of the veterans is 606 and they served in the Army and Navy in the following positions: 3 as Major Generals, 19 as Brigadier Generals, 34 as Colonels, 50 as Lieut.-Colonels, 37 as Majors, 8 as Surgeons, 1 as Chaplain, 212 as Captains, 181 as Lieutenants, 27 as Sergeants, and one as a Hospital Steward in the Army; while in the Navy one served as Lieutenant, one as Chief Engineer, 16 as Paymasters, 9 as Ensigns, 2 as Masters, 1 as Midshipman, 2 as Purrs, and one as a Sailor. Of these 606, 389 have furnished detailed statements of their service, and from these records it appears they took active part in no less than 283 battles, while the remainder of the 606, viz.: 217, have merely given name of their regiment and their rank therein. 52 went into the Regular Army, 28 into the Regular Navy, and 217 entered the regiments of 21 other States. 466 entered 87 New York regiments.

The 606 it appears were distributed among 165 regiments and 9 ships, which would certainly represent a very large Army and a very considerable fleet. The number of engagements fought during the war, according to Horace Greeley, were 610, the 606, the 28 minor conflicts, total 640, the 606 are recorded as being present at 67 of the former, and 216 of the latter. Assuming the 217 who have merely furnished their rank and regiment to have done equal service with those who have furnished detailed accounts (and it is surely a fair presumption) it would give a sum of 507 battles, or 167 more than Greeley records. So that it is but fair to infer that the "War Veterans of the 7th Regiment" had a representative in every battle of the war.

Says Capt. Leggett:

We left our dead on the field of Antietam, Bristow Station, Bull Run, Bull Run, first; Bull Run, second; Baton Rouge, Camden, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek, Charleston, Culpeper, Donaldsville, Five Forks, Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, Fort Wagner, Falmouth, Gaines Mills, Gettysburg, Lynchburg, Manassas Gap, Murfreesboro, New Orleans, Olustee, Petersburg, Port Hudson, Spottsylvania, Vicksburg and the Wilderness. The 606 had their representatives North, South, East and West, and they trod the soil of every State where floated a hostile flag. On the ocean they helped teach the world the use of ironclads, helped close the enemy's ports, demolish his fortifications and sink his vessels. The 606 were in fact ubiquitous. From this "606" is formed "The Society of the War Veterans of the 7th Regiment," a society entirely unique, for history records no parallel. Where Cadmus sowed the dragon's teeth, thence came armed men; where one of the "606" placed his foot there stood an officer, and the 165 regiments which these officers led through hundreds of battles, did a noble part in conquering that peace we now enjoy.

For all the reasons enumerated above it is but reasonable that the regiment should be proud of commemorating their 25th anniversary of departure to the war. They passed, on their leaving New York City with 10 companies of 28 files front, in review, before the Mayor of New York City, and an admiring multitude, at the plaza in front of the City Hall, and a more soldierly looking and better set up lot of men and better company fronts have never passed in review on any occasion. They passed in review on the next day before the President of the U. S., with Lieut. Gen. Phil H. Sheridan at his side, in the same creditable manner in Washington. They created an ovation wherever they went. They visited the tomb of the father of their country, whose record as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the heart of his countrymen," they maintain on every occasion with tongue, hand and feet, and they returned to New York feasted, dined and celebrated in fine soldierly style. Col. Emmons Clark thus sums it all up: "I have been to the war, to riots, to scores of business and pleasure excursions during my thirty-three years of service with the 7th, but this was the very, very best of them all."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE DRILL OF THE 17TH SEPARATE COMPANY

the members competing were Sergt. Simmons and Private Kline, the former having the remarkable record of never having missed a drill, inspection or parade for ten years, the latter for being the champion marksman of the State. The prize was won by Sergt. John Simmons.

Capt. Miller may justly be proud of his crack company, and the company is to be congratulated upon the excellence of its officers.

THE STATE UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I do not think you have been correctly informed of the exact state of facts in relation to the State uniform question.

Briefly the situation is this: In order to supply uniforms to the National Guard, a sum of money, based on an estimate from official sources of the strength of the whole Guard, is annually appropriated by the Legislature. This sum is utilized by the authorities, under the Code, in furnishing uniforms of the State pattern, *in kind*, to those organizations which have adopted and use that particular style of uniform. As matter of fact all the National Guard organizations uniform themselves under that arrangement, in the uniform issued by the State, excepting only the 7th and 22d Regiments. As these regiments have neither drawn State uniforms in kind, nor received any commutation or equivalent money allowance in lieu of them, it follows that they receive no benefits whatever from the money provision made by the State in this regard; and, presumably, the surplus of that fund which arises from this non-participation goes to swell the amount actually divisible among other regiments. To say that those regiments ought to take the State uniform in kind, and thus secure a share of the appropriation, seems to my mind like begging the whole question. The existing fact and that only ought to be considered. For reasons good and sufficient to themselves no doubt, those regiments prefer not to wear the much vaunted State uniform; and, in this respect, their judgment may not be far from wrong.

At all events, to say of those efficient commands when they modestly ask to be put on an equal footing with their sister organizations that they "want the whole earth" does not sound like the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, at whose hands even-handed justice is usually meted out.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1886.

The expression to which our correspondent objects was that of the Albany Argus.—EDITOR.

NEW YORK.

The 9th Regiment which has qualified 96 marksmen will distribute the badges on Wednesday, May 6, when a battalion drill will take place. A battalion drill took place April 19, and another has been ordered April 23.

Capt. Henry S. Steele congratulates the members of Co. B, 7th Regt., upon its success during the year just closed. The company at all times had its full complement of membership, 100 men, won the Abel Trophy with highest score on record, 666, and the Team of Five Match with the highest on record, 623; and numbers 92 members entitled to the State marksmen's badge, and 88 entitled to the Armory badge. Company fronts at drill ranged from 41 to 48 files; 57 members attended all drills during the season; 34, all during the last two; 20, all during the last three; 12, all during the last four; one, during five; one, during six; one, during seven; Lieut. Ware missed one drill during 22 years, and Capt. Steele missed one during 24 years.

The annual inspection and muster of the separate companies, etc., will take place as follows: 10th Battalion, April 28; 24th and 28th Separate Cos., May 4; 30th, May 5; 35th, May 6; 27th, May 7; 9th, May 11; 18th, May 12; 22d, May 13; 36th and 37th, May 14; 26th and 30th, May 18; 20th, May 19; 6th Battery, May 19; 33d Separate Co., May 20; 34. May 21; 29th and 32d, May 22; 40th and 41st, May 25; 5th Battery, May 26; 2d Separate Co., May 27; 34th, May 28; 23d, May 29; 13th and 21st, June 1; 6th, June 2; 4th Battery, June 2; 32d Separate Company, June 3; 7th, June 4; 23d, June 5; 16th, June 9; 14th, June 10; 15th and 19th, June 11; 5th and 10th, June 14; 4th, June 15; 11th, June 16. Commanding officers, except those of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Batteries, will parade their commands in heavy marching order, on grounds suitable for field maneuvers. Cartridge boxes will be worn in front; overcoats rolled on knapsacks; forage cap in the knapsack.

The Athletic Tournament and Reception of the 12th Regiment Athletic Club, to be held at their Armory, 45th St. and Broadway, New York, on Monday evening, April 26, promises to be a grand affair. A large number of entries have been received, among whom are many prominent athletes from the various clubs and regiments, and also from Princeton College. There will be scientific boxing by gentlemen of ability. A reception will follow the games.

The 13th Regiment celebrated its 25th anniversary of departure to the War by a general parade at 3 p. m. April 23, in full dress. In the course of the march, Maj.-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjt.-Gen., reviewed the command, after which Gen. Barnes presented to 116 active veterans whose original entry into service ranges all the way up from 1855 to 1881. Lieut. A. Fuller Tomes has been appointed Adjt. Adjt.

On Monday, April 14, Captain Charles E. Waters, of Co. K, was elected to the majority vacated by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Bacon.

The annual athletic games of the 47th Regiment, will take place at the armory on Monday evening, April 25.

The trial of Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler resulted, April 21, in another disagreement of the jury, who stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

The arrangements for the Newport trip of the 23d, are nearly completed and everything looks satisfactory. On May 1, Brig.-Gen. Rodney C. Ward, comdg. 4th Brigade, will review the regiment in the armory at 8 p. m.

Major Richard Allison, of the 7th Regiment, has resigned on account of pressure of business. Major Allison is an old member of the Seventh, and has besides a handsome war record in the volunteers. He enlisted originally in the Seventh on April 19, 1861, and was promoted 1st sergeant May 26, 1862. This position he held until Sept. 25 of the same year, when he was promoted to a captaincy in the 127th New York Volunteers, in which capacity he continued through all the vicissitudes of the war until mustered out with his regiment July 17, 1865. He re-entered the Seventh in October, 1865, was promoted captain of Co. A Oct. 9, 1867, resigned Dec. 5, 1876, re-entered as captain Co. A Dec. 6, 1878, and was promoted major April 30, 1881.

Col. Charles E. Bridge, formerly Assistant Quartermaster General, who is an enthusiast on signalling, delivered an interesting lecture at the 12th Regiment Armory on Wednesday evening, April 21. The lecture was well attended by officers and men of the regiment. When Col. Bridge had concluded, 1st Lieut. Gen. Whistler, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, addressed the assembly, giving his experience with regard to the Signal Code, and Maj. Gen. E. L. Molineux made the closing remarks. When all the speeches had been delivered, Col. Jones demonstrated on the blackboard the evolutions contained in Brownell's Street Riot Tactics.

BUFFALO NOTES.

On Thursday evening, April 8, the 74th Regiment assembled at their armory to receive and muster in the Buffalo City Cadet Corps, an independent organization which had decided to join the National Guard as Company E, 74th Regiment. Companies F and B were detailed for escort duty, and, headed by the 74th Regiment band and the drum and fife corps, marched down to the quarters of the Cadet Corps and escorted them to the armory, which was to be their future home. Col. Bloomer welcomed the cadets with a short speech, responded to by Capt. F. N. Farrar, of the Cadet Corps, late 2d Lieutenant Co. C, 74th Regt. Col. McGrath, of the Inspector General's staff, mustered in the new company. 55 men signed enlistment papers. The bars won during the season of 1885 were presented on the same evening.

The commissioners of Co. E are Capt. F. N. Farrar, 1st Lieut. J. F. Clark, 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Angus. The company elected its non-coms. Tuesday evening, April 16.

The 66th Regiment held a battalion drill on the evening of

March 31. 380 men were in line and the drill was very good in every particular.

Company F, 74th Regiment, is arranging to celebrate its fifth anniversary on the evening of May 6 with a grand military ball. Several of the boys accept their discharges.

It is understood that the 74th Regiment will go into camp from July 8 to 10, and the 66th from July 17 to 21. Stories of the last camp are now in order and recruits are expectant.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

SURROUNDED by the all-penetrating odor arising from the manure heaps and other litter on the ground floor, we ascended the rickety steps leading to the third story of the Twenty-sixth street stable, which contains the 9th Regiment Armory, with its tattered, bare, and dilapidated looking drill hall, to witness a drill on Monday evening, April 19. That no respectable man will volunteer to join at his own expense an organization quartered in such a building and in such a vicinity is but natural, and the gradual decay of the regiment in numbers is not to be wondered at. Without protection or safety, completely at the mercy of the enemy, and even without reasonable accommodations for its inmates in case of a siege or any protracted occupancy, can the city expect, with reason, under such circumstances to find a reliable organization when occasion requires? The first requisites of military quarters all over the world are neatness, cleanliness, and pure air, and nobody but the New York City authorities would attempt to quarter soldiers in localities like those where the armories of the 8th, 9th, and 11th Regiments are situated.

The building of the 9th has for some time been condemned as unsafe, but in order not to let the organization go altogether without instruction, Col. Seward holds what he terms skeleton drills, small parties, whose movements are so regulated as not to shake down the building entirely. While we have never had occasion to uphold the 9th as a well disciplined regiment, there was, on the other hand, no doubt of its being an organization strong in numbers, which always turned out well; but the fact that on this occasion one company turned out with only eight men shows that the continual neglect on the part of the city at last has the same effect as in the cases of other regiments similarly, if not worse, situated.

Before the formation we noticed carelessness on the part of the 1st sergeants in handling the men and their own pieces, the latter being generally carried by them in a sort of carbine parade rest fashion: the men were marched almost exclusively by carry arms, and so kept in ranks unnecessarily long. The men had a free and easy way of carrying themselves. When the battalion had been formed for dress parade much of this carelessness disappeared, and this ceremony passed off in a very satisfactory manner. The instructor then proceeded to a series of general alignments, in which the guides were at first slow and undecided, but several repetitions with sharp correction brought about quite an improvement. The firings by company, rank (front rank kneeling), wing, battalion, and file, which were next executed, fell fair below the standard; but it is only fair to say that the company commanders, as well as the firings by company, were as defective in their knowledge as the men. Premature snapping of the trigger, bad positions, and careless handling of the pieces and alignment of motions, especially during the file firings, were the order of the day.

It is due to the colonel to say that he was indefatigable in correcting individual errors all through the drill, and that he repeated every movement until correctly executed. In fact, he had to perform much work which properly belongs to the captain. As to the skeleton drill during which the companies consisted of one or two sets fours posted at intervals, so as to represent ordinary company fronts, we could neither do justice to ourselves nor to the participants if we attempted a detailed account of the movements, because at times it was difficult to tell whether the battalion was in company front, division front, or double column of fours. Officers, men, and spectators were puzzled alike. We are satisfied, however, that guides need considerable brushing up, and as to a drill with reduced numbers we believe the colonel would do better with ordinary company formations of 8 men in single rank per company. Men should not be allowed to leave ranks at the command in place rest to lounge and chat around the hall.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

THE battalion drill season came to a very creditable close on Thursday evening, April 15, with Companies D, F, and I equalized, as usual, into 4 of 12 files front. The first half of the drill especially was very good, which, however, was no more than it should have been because the three captains, Charles S. Burns, Henry C. Aspinwall, and W. H. Murphy are very old officers, and have had sufficient experience to make themselves familiar with all the minutiae of the drill. This performance and others on which we have reported would, however, have been very much better if the individual instructions set up, neatness with regard to dress and accoutrements of the rank and file, and more thorough instruction of the guides and file closers were better looked after in the school of the company. Without these attributes there can be none of that exactness on drill to which our best organizations owe their reputations. Well instructed sergeants through precept and example alike, exercise powerful influence on the bearing of the privates, and consequently lessen the labor of the company commander. There are in this regiment non-commissioned officers who understand their duties as guides and file closers thoroughly, and who might even be entrusted with the command of a company at battalion drill, but these may be virtually styled "self made men," because they owe whatever military knowledge they possess to their own spontaneous exertions. But human nature is different, and there are others, and the majority at that, who do not possess this characteristic of research and study, men who need coaching and teaching. For the establishment of an equal standard of proficiency among the non-commissioned officers, therefore, we repeat our recommendation for the introduction of a system of theoretical instruction of guides and file closers. We are not finding fault, but frankly call attention to facts which cannot fail to impress themselves on the observer, and which should not be permitted to exist in a progressive, live organization like the 12th. As things are now company commanders apparently won't go beyond a certain point, and we have no doubt that the field officers will agree with us in these observations.

Col. Jones, who took charge of the beginning of the drill, after some preliminary warming up and steady movements ordered a close in mass on 4th company, broke into columns of fours by the right of companies, formed line, and then brought the battalion into double column, which he deployed to the front, and then ordered right of companies rear into column, executed better than is usually the case with this unfortunate movement, advanced in column of companies by the flank, gave the command companies column right, and brought the fours into line and to a halt, again deployed into double column, formed line by two movements, broke into fours, and formed line on the right, taking up the firings as the companies came into line. There was in all these movements no hitch or interruption, the commands being rapidly and intelligently executed, but the lack of company instruction spoken about in the beginning of this report, deprived the movements of much of the appearance of exactness and precision peculiar to perfectly drilled organizations. The firings were promptly taken up as the companies gained their positions and executed, so far as we were able to observe, in a better style than they were at a later stage of the drill, at the conclusion of the manual, when there was a promiscuous premature snapping of hammers in various places of the line. After this followed a formation of double column of fours with a change of direction, line by two movements, column of fours, a close column on 1st company left in front, and a deployment faced to the rear. During the latter the guides neither placed themselves on the proper alignments, nor did they open out so as to enable their companies to pass, and there was consequently much pushing and crowding. The colonel wound up his part of the drill with some changes of direction in company column and a wheel into line. The pivot

guides should be taught the proper step and radius in changing direction in column of companies.

After the rest which followed, Lieut.-Col. Dowd took command of the battalion and the subalterns command of the companies. Most of them being young and inexperienced officers, the drill somewhat deteriorated from this point; although everybody was evidently doing his best. In a close column on 4th company left in front the 3d company had to leave all companies suffered from excess of distance, and the color company instead of taking its proper position in the column, maneuvered itself in front of the leading subdivision. The error being rectified, the column changed direction by the right flank with the rear company making a perpendicular instead of an oblique movement. Having passed into column of fours there were 3 repetitions of formation into line by two movements, half of the battalion having changed direction, the first in double time, the others in quick time, and neither of them executed in first class style. Right of companies rear into column, fairly close in mass, change of direction by the flank, deployment in double time on first of company, company column to the rear by the left, formation of divisions left and right oblique were all good, companies better. We do not understand, however, why the color guard faced right oblique in this movement. On right into line with firings on arriving on the line closed up the drill. The latter part, although it presented more mistakes than the first, may, nevertheless, be called very creditable if the inexperience of the company commanders is considered. Some of them appeared to be badly cut up after committing an error, for which there was no necessity, as their mistakes were only natural, and it is only through experience like that gained here, can they expect to become proficient.

Thirteenth N. Y.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. C. Barnes.

THE drill previous to the review by Major-General E. L. Molineux on Wednesday evening, April 14, turned out one of those unfortunate accidents which are said to happen in all well regulated families. While everybody seemed to be on his mettle to make this a worthy winding up of the season, the performance turned out one of the worst of all, a fact which we regret very much, especially on account of the excellent record established by this organization during the season. If we look for an explanation we may find one in the small company fronts of eight files, another in the overzeal of all to show off to their best advantage, and still another probably in the failure to have a preparatory drill under the colonel. The affair was intended to be an exhibition and a "working drill" combined, and therefore such a precaution should not have been neglected. The sudden helplessness of the company officers seemed to partake of the nature of a panic, caused in the first instance by the mistake of an officer whom we never before knew to be at fault in the slightest detail of battalion work. "When Achilles falls none of the Greeks can fight." In view of the fact that it is not proposed to leave the regiment's fine reputation in this plight, "if it takes all summer," we refrain from giving the details of the drill, but Justice requires us to state that after the first blunder but few of the movements, if any, were executed in the proper manner.

For review the companies were increased to 16 files front, and here the command appeared to have regained some of its well known steadiness and precision. For dress parade the companies were directed to form with their proper original strength, which brought out a regiment of quite presentable size, and the parade, which was under command of Lieut.-Col. Fackner, was executed in very handsome style.

We should suggest no more eight files company fronts, which are unsatisfactory for all purposes and to all concerned, and leave more than one half of the regiment lounging and floating through the building and drill hall during the performance of the main body. A better method of afterwards joining their companies for those who have been thrown out for purposes of equalization than the one now customary would also tend towards improvement.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

THE regiment has been drilling with quite full ranks, on Friday, April 16, and Monday, April 20, in preparation for the exhibition at Madison Square Garden, on Monday, April 26, on behalf of the Bartholdi Statue. The drills are gradually improving, and at the last a quite remarkable proficiency in prompt response to the commands by bugle call was exhibited. Major George A. Miller had command of the dress parade and Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding of the review, which were both executed in handsome style. We reserve any extended remarks until the real event takes place on Monday next. That the regiment will acquit itself handsomely is a matter beyond doubt, because no point which is found to need correction is neglected. The success and high standing of the regiment is in a great measure due to the fact that it never fails to profit by fair criticism, instead of getting riled and posing as martyrs to injustice, as is so frequently the case. Col. Camp no sooner found that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called attention to the defective salutes of some of the officers when he ordered sword exercise, the effects of which were plainly visible at the last drill.

The exhibition appears to be immensely popular, and a great financial as well as military and musical success is beyond question.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Companies D, G, and I of the 2d Regiment were inspected by Major Wetherill on Wednesday evening, April 7. Equalization was made into two companies of twelve front and two of eight front. The battalion being formed, Col. Decherh began with the manual in open ranks; very ragged and uneven, fingers spread, bands coming down one after another. Fix and unfix bayonets some of the men appeared to know nothing about. At the order pieces came down with a bang. Ranks being closed, the battalion was broken into column of fours; step short and too slow, but fairly regular. Column of fours, break from the right to march to the left; the captain of the second company took up the march too quickly. Companies break from the right was fairly carried out, but the march in column was poor, especially the wheels wheel into line, after distances were corrected, was fairly executed. Right of companies, rear into column, as usual, came to grief. Deployments and deployments were marred by bad judgment of distances. Double column fours left and right; the second and third companies on first division almost went to pieces. Fours left about again nearly broke up the first division. Change direction by the left flank, the chief of the first division commanded, fours left, instead of left forward, fours left. Forming line by two movements was another stumbling block; the leading right company wheeled immediately to the left in rear of the leading left company, instead of marching forward company distance and forming on left into line. In the movements into close column, and corresponding deployments, with scarcely an exception, the second and third companies and sometimes the fourth went astray. Deploying on third company, the lieutenant in command of third company dressed to the wrong flank. To and on the right and left into close column were only possible, companies frequently marching out of reach of their chiefs. Of course, companies of but eight or twelve front are difficult to handle, but they can be sharp work, and one or two mishaps should have awakened the officers up. Double column fours left and right, until cautioned, the left did not oblique. Forming line to the left, chief of leading right company moved it fours left, instead of or left into line, thus inverting the fours. They were permitted to so remain, and column of fours formed, followed by to the right, which gave him a good opportunity to remedy the error and put his company into shape. He neglected to take advantage of it, or perhaps did not see far enough ahead, and so formed the battalion, during which he reformed the company. But few additional movements were made, among others, a part of the column having changed direction, line was formed to the left; executed in fair shape. Captains

were given charge of their companies, and the setting up exercises followed. If a farce in the 1st Regiment, here it was ridiculous.

WISCONSIN.

THE Light Horse Squadron of Milwaukee will hold their second annual ball at the Exposition Building in that city on Thursday, April 29.

CONNECTICUT.

ADT.-GEN. S. R. SMITH orders the companies of infantry, machine-gun platoons, and platoons of artillery, to parade one day in the month of May, in their respective towns, under orders of the regimental, battalion, or battery commander, a portion of the day being devoted to rifle practice, and the rest of the day to drill, instruction in guard duty, and skirmish drill. Permission is accorded the 1st Regiment to parade as a regiment in Hartford on the occasion of the Legislative Re-Union, May 5, if so desired by the regimental commander, in place of the May parade by company, ordered above. For signalling, the "English Morse Code" is adopted.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE exact time and place where the encampment will be held this summer has not yet been definitely fixed, but it is likely that it will be located at some point on the coast during the latter part of July or early in August. Four regiments of State troops will participate. There will be camp exercise and manoeuvre as brigade.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. H. H.—Information as to the standing of applicants for the position of Ordnance Sergeant is not obtainable.

Music asks: Can a field musician re-enlist as such or must he re-enlist as a private? Ans.—Certainly he can re-enlist as a field musician.

A correspondent asks: What is the name of the cadet at West Point who represents the 19th District, State of New York? Ans.—Wm. Grant Thompson.

Wager asks: Would a pensioner forfeit his pension by failing to draw it for over a year? Ans.—No. His failure to draw it does not vitiate his right to it.

J.—Consult G. O. 62 and 68 of 1878, A. G. O., which states what studies candidates for commissions are required to be proficient in. Sixty per cent, we believe, is required.

E. W. P.—The prison guard at the Leavenworth Prison is composed of enlisted men whose status as to pay, service, re-enlistment, discipline, etc., is no wise different from that of a soldier of the line. There is no special "prison guard" at Alcatraz Island, the guard duty there being performed by Bata. D and I, 1st U. S. Artillery, the garrison of the island.

C. L.—Recruits for the Engineer Corps are required to have good physical and mental capacity. The standard of education required is not high, but there must be a moderate amount of intelligence. The pay of a private (2d class) for the first two years is \$18 per month, and \$14, \$15 and \$16 for the 3d, 4th, and 5th years respectively. Privates of the first class begin at \$17 and go up to \$20 during the first five years. The disability you mention would be apt to cause your rejection.

Pennsylvania asks: 1. In deploying double column to the right (page 22, Tactics), when the right companies wheel into line from a halt, do the right guides remain on the line until the colonel commands "guides post," or do they return to their position in line as each captain commands "front" after dressing? Ans.—They remain on the line until the command "guides post."

2. Do the companies in the right wing come to a support? Ans.—In a decision from the War Department it is stated that in forming line by two movements the companies which form to the right or left are brought to support as soon as dressed, except the one furthest from the point of rest, which remains at carry until the command front by the captain coming first into line by the second movement.

G. E. B. asks: We drill with the sabre dismounted, and at the command "Return" we insert the blade six inches in the scabbard, as instructed by paragraph 85, Cavalry Tactics, and at the command "Sabre" we return the

blade altogether. Is this correct, according to the Tactics? As I understand there are but two motions in: 1. Return; 2. Sabre. Does not the word "two" in brackets mean sabre? Ans.—You are wrong, because the Tactics require as plainly as a pikeman that the blade is inserted six inches into the scabbard at the command "Sabre," and not at the command "Return," and that it is pushed home at the command "Two." The command "two" means "two," and does not stand for "sabre." Of course this refers to drill by the numbers. The two commands "Return" and "Sabre" include the insertion of the blade six inches.

Regular asks: 1. No countersign given, officer of the day makes his rounds at night, is challenged and halted. By No. 1, does the corporal of the guard challenge, "Who stands there," call out "advance officer of the day" in order to recognize him and then say "The officer of the day is recognized, turn out the guard, officer of the day," or does he omit the words "The officer of the day is recognized?" Ans.—There are officers who, when officer of the day, instruct their guards to go through such a performance as you describe and, of course, the guard has to obey. This practice, however, is arbitrary. The true way is for the corporal to go up to the officer of the day within recognizing distance, come to arms port, call out, "turn out the guard, officer of the day," and at the call from the commander of the guard, "advance officer of the day," to come to arms, face about and resume his proper place with the guard.

2. Is it proper for the corporal of the guard, while relieving sentinels or making rounds between taps and reveille, to challenge any person or party he may meet? Ans.—During the relief of sentinels such a thing according to our experience is not customary, but the Lieut.-Gen. has rendered a decision to the effect that, "if the route of the patrol is on a continuous chain of sentinels he [the corporal] should not challenge persons coming near him, unless he has reason to believe that sentinels are neglecting their duties."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Easter cards for 1866 of Messrs. L. Prang and Co. give proof of the enterprise and excellent taste of this well-known house. One of the brightest and most beautiful of them, by H. Giacomelli, presents a pair of lovely bluebirds sitting on a spray among daisies; another equally suggestive of the joyous Easter tide is a spray of apple blossoms, by Miss Fidelia Bridges. Among those that suggest religious resignation and consolation are a large, beautiful fringed card with Easter lilies and lines that recall the Christian hope of reunion with those "gone before" and one with wild wood violets and a text that records the resurrection of Christ. The dainty cherub heads and tiny chicks upon the smaller cards are charming.

AFTER TENNYSON—AWAY BACK.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO MY LITTLE FRIEND

"Little maid, little maid, where are you roaming,
Out amidst the sage brush, alone in the cold?"
"I shall be back, never fear, before the gloaming,
And I'll bring to you a pretty marigold."

"Little maid, little maid, what are you saying,
Don't you see the snow sheet lying like a pall;
The sage brush is hidden, there is very fine sleighing;
You'll be lost if you wander beyond the bugle call."

Next morn amidst the sage brush, alone in the wold,
Was found a little maid, in her hand a marigold.
Stiff and stark upon a tuft of grass repos'd this pretty maid;
And now my mournful story has truthfully been said.

CARTOUCHE.

THE PLEASURES OF TORPEDO BOATING.

The description from *All the Year Round* which follows accords with the one given by Senator Hawley of a trip made by him in a torpedo boat when he was in England:

The officers and men in charge of the torpedo boats have no pleasant time of it. The steel plates of which a first-class torpedo boat is built are only an eighth of an inch thick, some of the smaller ones are only a sixteenth of an inch, and the consequent weakness of structure, with their great length in proportion to breadth, makes the strain of rising and falling in a short sea apt to break their backs. In such sea, therefore, it is dangerous to drive them at less than eight or ten miles an hour, when they go through the waves instead of over them. At about this speed in most boats the vibrations of the engines and the vibrations of the boat

synchronize, and the combined oscillations make the bow and stern of the boat wave up and down till they nod at each other. Men who are standing on deck astern jump up and down like marionettes. Even in absolutely smooth water, when you sit in the small cabin and try to eat, your knife and fork clatter on your plate like castanets. The water sweeps clean over the deck, which, after awhile, the vibration makes to leak like a sieve, so that everything below—clothes, beds, etc.—is wet through. Truly service in a torpedo boat is not one of pleasure.

EXPERIMENT WITH AN IRONCLAD.

The *Journal de la Marine* says that some experiments will shortly be made at Toulon, in order to ascertain the effect of torpedoes on the engines of ships, and that an old condemned floating battery, the *Protektice*, is to be experimented upon. In the meantime, another condemned ship—the *Armidale*, an ironclad corvette—has been subjected to the fire of the six ironclads composing the squadron of evolutions. The *Armidale* having been sent adrift at the entrance to the Gulf of Juan, the ironclads opened fire on her at a distance of 3,000 metres from their port-hole guns, and then at 5,000 metres with their turret guns. The result of this fire was that 29 projectiles struck the iron belt—to wit, four of heavy calibre, which perforated the cuirass, and 25 of 14 centimetres, which reached the timber backing. One of the heavy projectiles is said to have made a hole of nearly two square metres. Eighty four holes were made in the hull above water, and 27 projectiles, fired at a great distance, fell like bombs on the deck of the *Armidale*. The total number of hits out of 613 rounds was 140, and the *Armidale*, as the *Journal de la Marine* remarks, would have been uninhabitable anywhere but in her cuirassed refuge, the bridge, the plated refuge of the captain, and the port turret having been knocked to pieces. Nearly all the projectiles employed were exercise shells of cast iron, whose penetration is not great. These broke against the cuirass of the *Armidale*, which is only 12 centimetres, and of iron. The practice took place during a dead calm, but in revenge the weather was hazy, and it was found difficult to judge distances. It is proposed to repeat this experiment when there is a bit of sea on. There is, perhaps, not much to be learned from this experiment, as no corvette is ever likely to be subjected to the same ill-treatment as the poor *Armidale*; a corvette under similar conditions would either run from her six opponents, or, if unable to get away, would strike. Thanks to the calm which reigned, it was found possible to stop the holes made in the corvette, and to tow her back to port. Should the *Armidale* go to the bottom during the next trial, that will, we are assured, be a matter of little consequence, as it is very difficult to find purchasers for these condemned ironclads, and as they hardly pay for their breaking up.

TURKISH FORCES IN EUROPE.

The Turkish forces in the European provinces of the Empire are formed into twenty-one divisions, each division consisting of sixteen battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, each with six guns. The effective of the infantry battalions is about 750. Upon the frontiers of Eastern Roumelia there are six divisions, of which two are at Adrianople, two at Mustapha-Pasha, one at Keurk-Kilise, and one at Gumuljin; these six divisions numbering ninety-six battalions of infantry, twenty-four squadrons of cavalry, and eighteen batteries of artillery, or 72,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 108 guns. This force is under the command of Marshal Taher Pasha, whose headquarters are at Adrianople, and the Generals under him are Dagh-estan-Pasha at Mustapha, Husai-Pasha at Keurk-Kilise, and Mehmet-Refaat Pasha at Gumuljin. There are six divisions upon the frontiers of Bulgaria and Servia, of which two are at Metrovitza, and one each at Uskab, Egve-Palanka, Djuma, Melensk, and Nevrekop, the whole being under the command of

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Marshal Weisel Pasha, with headquarters at Uskub. Upon the frontiers of Greece there are nine divisions, distributed between Epirus and Thessaly—two in the former and seven in the latter province—and the Commander-in-Chief is Marshal Ahmed-Eryub Pasha, whose headquarters are at Elassona. Thus the total strength of the Turkish forces in Europe is twenty-one divisions, with 260,000 men and 500 guns, to which may be added 120,000 men, of whom 80,000 are in Asia in Arabia, 16,000 in Tripoli, 10,000 in Crete, and 17,000 as the garrison of Constantinople. Since this information was compiled, the Ottoman Government has ordered sixty-eight fresh battalions of redifs to be mobilized, of which thirty-two are to come from Syria, twenty from Erzeroum, and sixteen from Mesopotamia. Two fresh regiments of cavalry are also to be sent to the Greek frontier,

while the Minister of War is preparing to move 30,000 men now on the frontiers of Eastern Roumelia, and send them also to the Greek frontier.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ACCORDING to the *Esercito*, the building of a new Italian ironclad of the first class, of the *Italia* type, has been commenced at Spezia.

CLERGYMEN in Australia do not hesitate about joining the Volunteers. One of these representatives of militant Christianity in Queensland is an assiduous attendant at the butts. He is the best marksman of his regiment, and is respected accordingly.

THE Russian Transcaspian Railway will be extended from Merv to Bokhara via Tchardshui on the Amu Daria, thence to Samarkand, and eventually to Tashkend.

THE *Fremdenblatt*, in announcing the despatch of six Austrian torpedo-boats to Suda Bay, states that this measure has been taken in order to allow of an effective blockade being established in conjunction with the powers, in the event of the attitude of Greece rendering such a course necessary.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says that the Duke of Edinburgh, commander of the British Mediterranean fleet, in a recent council of war, proposed to destroy the Greek fleet, but the Russian Admiral stated that his instructions permitted him only to participate in the blockade of the Greek coast.

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Keep's Shirts (Red K. K. brand).... 1.25 each
Keep's Shirts (Red K. K. brand).... 1.00 each
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per dozen.... 15c. each

Largest stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, Trunks,
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AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR.
HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S
OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and
body are THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO
REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting.
It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving
a luxury. IS CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it
PERFECTION. \$2 in buffalo handle; \$3 in
ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on
the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH,
641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in
the United States where they are obtained. Trade
supplied; sent by mail 10c. extra or O. O. D.

**SEEDS at SPECIAL RATES to MILITARY
SPORTS.** D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON, Mass.

Assets, ----- \$17,846,546.65
Liabilities, ----- 15,238,761.16

Total Surplus, \$2,607,785.49

This Company insures the lives of Officers
of the Army and Navy without extra premium,
except when actually engaged in warfare,
which premium if not paid at the assumption
of the extra risk will not invalidate the
policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also
gives liberty of residence and travel, on service,
in all countries, at all seasons of the
year, without extra charge.

Special attention is called to the LIFE
RATE ENDOWMENT policy, which combines
insurance at low cost with an investment
at a fair rate of interest, and at the same
rate of premium formerly charged for
life policies. Every policy participates in the
annual distribution of surplus, and has en-
dorsed upon it the cash surrender and paid up
insurance values provided by Massachusetts
laws.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature
may be had on application at Compy's Office,

POST OFFICE SQUARE,
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President
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Crab Orchard WATER.

4 THE LIVER.
THE KIDNEYS.
THE STOMACH.
THE BOWELS. 4

A POSITIVE CURE FOR
3 DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION,
SICK HEADACHE 3
Order:—One to two teaspoonfuls.
Genuine CRAB ORCHARD SALTS at 10 and 25cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk.
Crab Orchard Water Co., Proprs.
S. N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Lt. H. T. Reed's Military Works.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS, leather
Abridged Upton's Infantry Tactics (by
F. W. L. Upton, owner of Upton's copy-
right, cloth, \$6. Ditto, paper, \$3.50
Light Artillery Tactics, paper, \$3.50
Standard Signal Tactics, cloth, \$3.50
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CHARTERED IN 1865.

This RENOWNED INSTITUTION (the
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l and Instrumental Music, Harmony, and
Composition, Elocution, Modern Languages,
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GENERAL MINING MACHINERY

RAND DRILL CO.,

23 PARK PLACE,

New York City, N. Y.

THE Sublime Porte has concluded an agreement with the German Schichau firm at Elbing for the purchase of five torpedo-boats.

THE Swiss Government has decided to erect fortifications on its frontiers, which will, it is supposed, take five years, and cost about 600,000 francs. The military budget of Switzerland amounts to 18,206,832 francs.

THE Russian Government contemplated abolishing the present commercial port at Sebastopol, requiring the space for naval purposes, and proposes constructing a new port on the opposite side of the bay, at a cost exceeding \$5,000,000. The preliminary steps undertaken for the purpose of realizing this have been suspended, and the Government has already partially approved of a new scheme for doing away completely with commerce at Sebastopol and diverting the stream of trade to Theodosia, at the eastern extremity of the Crimea, by constructing a railway, some 80 miles in length, from the Djanski station of the Lozova-Sebastopol line, and build a regular port at the Theodosian extremity.

A FRENCH magazine called the *Intermédiaire*, is publishing a series of articles upon the different cases in which it has been found that women have served in the French Army disguised as men. One of the most remarkable instances is that of a sergeant in the 27th Infantry, known as Chesquière, who, while serving with the regiment in the Peninsular War, endeavored to rescue the colonel during a fight with the English forces near Lisbon. She was attacked by two English officers, made them both prisoners, was wounded, and upon being taken to the ambulance it was discovered that "he" was a woman, a native of Lille, who had enlisted instead of her twin brother, who had been drawn for the conscription. She was decorated by the colonel, who owed his life to her, and was allowed to serve for another year or two. Another case was that of a woman named Rose Bouillon, whose application for discharge being refused, revealed her actual sex, and informed the commissioners of the convention that she had followed her husband, who had volunteered for the national defence, and had served with distinction by his side in one of the Lyons battalions. She only asked to be discharged now in order that she might attend to her children, whom she had left in the care of a sister, since dead.

A HIGH British official, in 1801, wrote to the inventor of a new destructive weapon: "Sir, I devoutly hope and believe that Peace will last these fifty years; from appearances you are not likely to live half that period. Let the invention die with you."

ACCORDING to the *Statesman* of India no Chinese soldier in Tonquin during the late war lost an opportunity to eat the flesh of a fallen French foe—believing that human flesh, especially that of foreign warriors, is the best possible stimulant for a man's courage.

BETHEL BURTON and Mr. Maxim are having it out in the English papers. Burton says that Maxim is "racing over a beaten track," that his gun is not new, and that Maxim gets all his ideas from the Patent Office library, which, of course, Maxim denies.

A FRENCH artillerist has sought the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth. He boasted that, having been jilted, life had no more attractions for him, and that he would astonish them all by an effectual way of ending anxiety of mind. Possessing the keys of the magazine at Fontainebleau, he took out a charge of mitraille, loaded the cannon, put his head at the mouth of the gun, securing the firing by means of strings. On hearing the report his comrades had only to pick up 23 fragments.

IN Arnold's Patent Adjustable and Automatic Double-pointed Pen-holder two pen points are so arranged on one handle that a double or a single line can be drawn at each stroke, and a great variety of fancy letters—old English, gothic, and the like—can be written as readily as common text, two lines following the movements of the pen. It is sent by the Arnold Pen Co., Wellsville, O., postpaid, on receipt of \$1.25. Accompanying it is a double-barreled ink-stand, from which the two pens can be filled, each with a different colored ink.

MESSRS. R. W. TANSELL & CO. are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSELL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, while their moderate cost, viz., \$65, \$70, and \$75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other worthless imitation under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

MARRIED.

WALKER—STRINGFELLOW.—At Gainesville, Fla., April 5, Lieut. E. S. WALKER, 17th U. S. Infantry, to Miss SALLIE R. STRINGFELLOW.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At Willet's Point, N. Y., April 20, 1886, Captain THOMAS N. BAILEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

GREENE.—At Adams, New York, April 6, JOSEPH LANGFORD GREENE, father of Chief Engineer Albert S. Greene, U. S. Navy.

HEIN.—In Georgetown, D. C., April 12, at the residence of his son-in-law, Passed Assistant Engineer H. Webster, U. S. N., SAMUEL HEIN, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, father of Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st U. S. Cavalry.

ISLEY.—April 6, D. P. ISLEY, brother of Captain Chas. S. Isley, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

LYNDE.—At Picolata, Fla., April 10, Major ISAAC LYNDE, U. S. Army, retired.

NIXON.—At North Platte, Neb., March 24, of congestion of the lungs, G. T. A. NIXON, formerly of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, in his 63d year. He served in the Army 38 years and 10 months, and was discharged from the 5th Cavalry November 30, 1884.

PENROSE.—At Fort Buford, D. T., April 10, MARIE B., wife of Lieutenant C. W. Penrose, 11th U. S. Infantry.

PRIME.—At Huntington, N. Y., April 14, EMMA, widow of Edward Y. Prime, and mother of Lieut. E. S. Prime, U. S. Navy, in the 74th year of her age.

ROBERTSON.—At New York City, April 12, GILBERT ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, formerly Passed Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SARTORI.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, after a lingering illness, MATILDA, wife of Commodore Louis C. Sartori, U. S. Navy.

WILHELM.—At Mobile, Ala., April 20, LOUIS WILHELM, 1st lieutenant 1st Infantry, U. S. A.

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BRIDGE PLATE,
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UP TO 18 INCHES THICK.
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ADMIRALTY TESTS.
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FOR MERCHANT VESSELS
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Navy Department shows the results given in the
following table:

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Slabs and Billets

is two hundred (200)

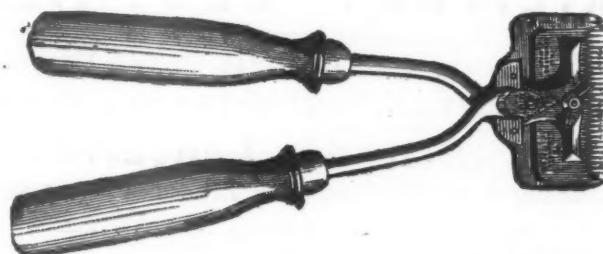
Tons per day; for qua-

Unforched casters.	Carbon.	Required elongation in 2 inches per cent.	Elastic limit.	elongation, per cent.
No. 1.	0.00	45,000	15.8	
No. 2.	0.01	45,000	17.0	
No. 3.	0.02	45,000	17.5	
No. 4.	0.03	45,000	18.0	
No. 5.	0.04	45,000	18.5	
No. 6.	0.05	45,000	19.0	
No. 7.	0.06	45,000	19.5	
No. 8.	0.07	45,000	20.0	
No. 9.	0.08	45,000	20.5	
No. 10.	0.09	45,000	21.0	
No. 11.	0.10	45,000	21.5	
No. 12.	0.11	45,000	22.0	
No. 13.	0.12	45,000	22.5	
No. 14.	0.13	45,000	23.0	
No. 15.	0.14	45,000	23.5	
No. 16.	0.15	45,000	24.0	
No. 17.	0.16	45,000	24.5	
No. 18.	0.17	45,000	25.0	
No. 19.	0.18	45,000	25.5	
No. 20.	0.19	45,000	26.0	
No. 21.	0.20	45,000	26.5	
No. 22.	0.21	45,000	27.0	
No. 23.	0.22	45,000	27.5	
No. 24.	0.23	45,000	28.0	
No. 25.	0.24	45,000	28.5	
No. 26.	0.25	45,000	29.0	
No. 27.	0.26	45,000	29.5	
No. 28.	0.27	45,000	30.0	
No. 29.	0.28	45,000	30.5	
No. 30.	0.29	45,000	31.0	
No. 31.	0.30	45,000	31.5	
No. 32.	0.31	45,000	32.0	
No. 33.	0.32	45,000	32.5	
No. 34.	0.33	45,000	33.0	
No. 35.	0.34	45,000	33.5	
No. 36.	0.35	45,000	34.0	
No. 37.	0.36	45,000	34.5	
No. 38.	0.37	45,000	35.0	
No. 39.	0.38	45,000	35.5	
No. 40.	0.39	45,000	36.0	
No. 41.	0.40	45,000	36.5	
No. 42.	0.41	45,000	37.0	
No. 43.	0.42	45,000	37.5	
No. 44.	0.43	45,000	38.0	
No. 45.	0.44	45,000	38.5	
No. 46.	0.45	45,000	39.0	
No. 47.	0.46	45,000	39.5	
No. 48.	0.47	45,000	40.0	
No. 49.	0.48	45,000	40.5	
No. 50.	0.49	45,000	41.0	
No. 51.	0.50	45,000	41.5	
No. 52.	0.51	45,000	42.0	
No. 53.	0.52	45,000	42.5	
No. 54.	0.53	45,000	43.0	
No. 55.	0.54	45,000	43.5	
No. 56.	0.55	45,000	44.0	
No. 57.	0.56	45,000	44.5	
No. 58.	0.57	45,000	45.0	
No. 59.	0.58	45,000	45.5	
No. 60.	0.59	45,000	46.0	
No. 61.	0.60	45,000	46.5	
No. 62.	0.61	45,000	47.0	
No. 63.	0.62	45,000	47.5	
No. 64.	0.63	45,000	48.0	
No. 65.	0.64	45,000	48.5	
No. 66.	0.65	45,000	49.0	
No. 67.	0.66	45,000	49.5	
No. 68.	0.67	45,000	50.0	
No. 69.	0.68	45,000	50.5	
No. 70.	0.69	45,000	51.0	
No. 71.	0.70	45,000	51.5	
No. 72.	0.71	45,000	52.0	
No. 73.	0.72	45,000	52.5	
No. 74.	0.73	45,000	53.0	
No. 75.	0.74	45,000	53.5	
No. 76.	0.75	45,000	54.0	
No. 77.	0.76	45,000	54.5	
No. 78.	0.77	45,000	55.0	
No. 79.	0.78	45,000	55.5	
No. 80.	0.79	45,000	56.0	
No. 81.	0.80	45,000	56.5	
No. 82.	0.81	45,000	57.0	
No. 83.	0.82	45,000	57.5	
No. 84.	0.83	45,000	58.0	
No. 85.	0.84	45,000	58.5	
No. 86.	0.85	45,000	59.0	
No. 87.	0.86	45,000	59.5	
No. 88.	0.87	45,000	60.0	
No. 89.	0.88	45,000	60.5	
No. 90.	0.89	45,000	61.0	
No. 91.	0.90	45,000	61.5	
No. 92.	0.91	45,000	62.0	
No. 93.	0.92	45,000	62.5	
No. 94.	0.93	45,000	63.0	
No. 95.	0.94	45,000	63.5	
No. 96.	0.95	45,000	64.0	
No. 97.	0.96	45,000	64.5	
No. 98.	0.97	45,000	65.0	
No. 99.	0.98	45,000	65.5	
No. 100.	0.99	45,000	66.0	
No. 101.	0.00	45,000	66.5	
No. 102.	0.01	45,000	67.0	
No. 103.	0.02	45,000	67.5	
No. 104.	0.03	45,000	68.0	
No. 105.	0.04	45,000	68.5	
No. 106.	0.05	45,000	69.0	
No. 107.	0.06	45,000	69.5	
No. 108.	0.07	45,000	70.0	
No. 109.	0.08	45,000	70.5	
No. 110.	0.09	45,000	71.0	
No. 111.	0.10	45,000	71.5	
No. 112.	0.11	45,000	72.0	
No. 113.	0.12	45,000	72.5	
No. 114.	0.13	45,000	73.0	
No. 115.	0.14	45,000	73.5	
No. 116.	0.15	45,000	74.0	
No. 117.	0.16	45,000	74.5	
No. 118.	0.17	45,000	75.0	
No. 119.	0.18	45,000	75.5	
No. 120.	0.19	45,000	76.0	
No. 121.	0.20	45,000	76.5	
No. 122.	0.21	45,000	77.0	
No. 123.	0.22	45,000	77.5	
No. 124.	0.23	45,000	78.0	
No. 125.	0.24	45,000	78.5	
No. 126.	0.25	45,000	79.0	
No. 127.	0.26	45,000	79.5	
No. 128.	0.27	45,000	80.0	
No. 129.	0.28	45,000	80.5	</

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Manufacturers of WORKING-PLANT for PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ARMORIES, Including PLANING, MILLING, DRILLING, BORING, RIFLING and STOCKING MACHINES AND TOOLS.

This Company in 1875 furnished to the Imperial German Government a full plant for the Armories at Spandau, Erfurt and Dantzig, costing \$1,500,000. Special machines have also been constructed by the Company for the French, Russian, Bavarian, and other European Governments, for the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass., and the great private armories of Remington and Sons, at Ilion, N. Y., the Providence Tool Co., at Providence, R. I., the Winchester Arms Co., at New Haven, Conn., the Colt Arms Co., etc., etc. Its resources are believed to be not only superior in capacity to those of all other establishment in the world, but essentially unique in the processes employed and the quality of production assured. The American system of construction upon the basis of an interchangeability of parts, now the rule of manufacture in all well organized armories in the U. S. and Europe, has been developed to an unprecedented degree of perfection by special processes and machines, the gauges produced by its improved mechanism being mathematically exact and "standard" with all first class metal workers. The special machine for the production of T.A.P.— and DIES, and that for the CUTTERS for Gear Wheels are regarded by experts as the final achievements of mechanism in their direction.

Responsibly endorsed applications for information as to Armory machine plant, will receive immediate and careful attention, and when required detailed schemes of equipment with cost estimates, will be furnished. Rough drawings or models will be perfected by the best designing and working resources of the Company.

The Pratt and Whitney Machine Gun

can be furnished to Governments or individual purchasers, at short notice. This battery, the most recent invention of its class, is perfectly constructed, has never been known to miss fire through its own default, or to refuse to extract a cartridge, is equal to the best of its competitors in rapidity of fire, and at least UNSURPASSED IN CASE OF HANDLING AND QUALITIES OF ENDURANCE.

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All kinds of SPECIAL MACHINERY MADE TO ORDER. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS will be mailed in answer to request.

The Improved Gatling Gun and Feed Magazien



FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

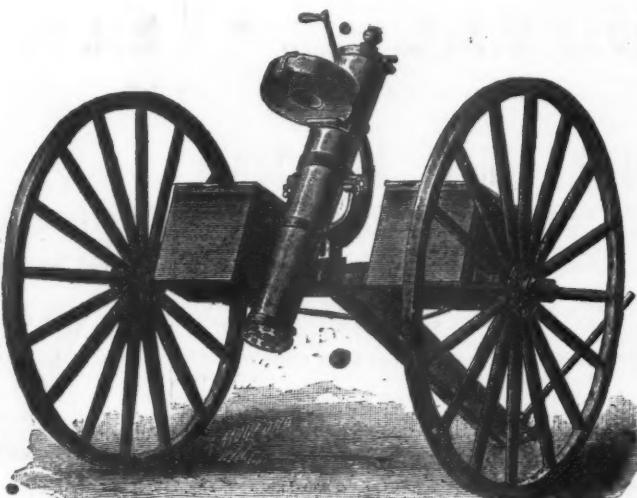


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect

Tables of distances and elevations have been established to obtain with certainty the above results. Experiments with the gun prove that the bullets so discharged come down nearly perpendicularly and with killing force.

With this new feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is used by inexperienced men. It is beyond doubt the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns. Official reports say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. The feed is all that is claimed for it." "It is believed the modified Gatling Gun with the new feed has about reached the utmost limit of improvement."

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HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
INFANTRY OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS, in accordance with
G. O. No. 6, Feb. 1, '86, **NOW READY.**
ALTERATIONS TO CONFORM WITH ABOVE PROMPTLY MADE.
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ORDERS FOR NEW—OR REPAIRS ON OLD GOODS—PROMPTLY
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